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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

West's Proposals at MBFR Talks Weighed AA 1
[Belozerov in PRAVDA 7 Aug]
Viktorov Reviews Book on U.S. 'Threat to Peace' AA 4
[IZVESTIYA 5 Aug]
Israelyan Comments on Geneva Arms Talks AA 5
[Kuznetsov in IZVESTIYA 4 Aug]
Zubkov Sees 'Upturn' in U.S. Space Arms Race AA 6
Commentary on Hiroshima A-Bomb Anniversary AA 6
Need for Test Ban [IZVESTIYA 6 Aug] AA 6
Arms Race, Peace Campaign [Matveyev] AA 7
VOA Omissions [Glebov] AA 8
Peace March-82 Participants Welcomed in Budapest AA 8
[Kuzmin]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation -- Questions and Answers' CC 1
[Andrianov, Anichkin]
Mideast Surveyed CC 1
Soviet Initiatives Cited CC 1
Talks on Nuclear Tests CC 2
U.S. Developing New Arms CC 3
West 'Trapped' by Pipeline 'Propaganda' CC 4
[IZVESTIYA 9 Aug]
Further on Cheysson's Remarks on U.S. Embargo [Kalyagin] CC 4
UN Conference on Space Exploration, Use Opens CC 5
Scientists, Cosmonauts Attend CC 5
Brezhnev Message CC 6
Peaceful Use Urged [Volnukhin, Grigoriyev] CC 7
World Geologists Congress Opens in Moscow CC 7
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 3 Aug]
Power Minister on International Cooperation CC 8
[NOVOYE VREMYA]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

IZVESTIYA's Bovin Assesses U.S. Foreign Policy A 1
[6 Aug]
U.S., USSR Arms Sales Policies Contrasted A 4
[Ablamov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Aug]
U.S. Propaganda Intensifies Confrontation A 5
[Kornilov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 3 Aug]

CHINA

Forthcoming 12th CCP National Congress Viewed B 1
Changes Expected [Mulatov] B 1
Economic Differences B 2
Prevalence of Private Enterprise in PRC Noted B 2
[Barakhta in PRAVDA 31 Jul]
PRC Trade Tactics in Third World Criticized B 4
[NOVOYE VREMYA]
Australian Prime Minister's Visit to PRC Viewed B 5
Czechoslovak Paper Cited on PRC's Anti-Sovietism B 5
[PRAVDA 3 Aug]
PRC Desire To Expand Influence in Asia Viewed B 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Protest of Japanese Textbook Rewrite Noted C 1
Revival of Militarism C 1
U.S., Chinese Involvement C 1
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 5 Aug]

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Lao Premier Arrives in Moscow for 'Rest' E 1
Moscow TV on Use of Chemical Weapons in SRV E 1
[Alekseyev]
IZVESTIYA Notes Delegation's Visit to Indonesia E 1
[comparison]

EASTERN EUROPE

RUDE PRAVO Comments on Brezhnev-Husak Meeting F 1
[PRAVDA 5 Aug]
Polish Solidarity Group's Activities Reported F 1
West's Propaganda Campaign Against Poland Cited F 3
[PRAVDA 7 Aug]
New Hungarian Ambassador Arrives 2 August F 5
[IZVESTIYA 4 Aug]

WESTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Scores FRG Approach to Security G 1
[Grigoryants, 4 Aug]
Italian Government's Resignation Reported G 3
Issues Significant to Cyprus Talks Noted G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Parliamentary Delegation Holds Talks in Jordan H 1
Husayn Praises USSR Stance H 1
Dinner Speeches H 1
Cross-Reference H 1
Developments in Lebanon Conflict Reported H 1
Israeli Cabinet Meeting [Volnov, Bogatyrev] H 3
Israeli Rejection of Habib Plan [Kalyagin] H 3
Destruction of Beirut H 4
Lebanese Physician Cited [Shadrin] H 5

Tunisian Premier's Criticism Termed 'Amazing' H 6
[Timoshkin]
U.S. Selling Inferior Weapons to Arabs H 6
[Gerasimov]
Comment on U.S. Reaction to Soviet Mideast Moves H 7
[Fesunenko]
SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Massive U.S. Aid to Israel H 8
[Polskiy]
Unprecedented Anti-U.S. Demonstration in Kuwait H 9
[Timoshkin]
Soviet Workers Protest Lebanese Events H 9
Ponomarev Receives Outgoing Algerian Envoy H 9
[PRAVDA 5 Aug]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Assesses CIA Activities in Africa [Tarutin] J 1
OAU Conference Examines Complex African Issues [Stepanov] J 1
Political Observer Comments [Kalyagin] J 2
SWAPO-ANC Sessions J 3
Kenya's Ties With U.S. Seen Behind Coup Attempt [Tyurin] J 3
RPP Views U.S. Support for Somali Regime J 4
Brezhnev Exchanges Greetings With African Leaders J 5
Liberian Head of State J 5
Cape Verde President J 5
CPSU Delegation Arrives for Talks in Angola J 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Reagan Orders CIA Operations Against Nicaragua K 1
[Knyazev]
Casey Denial of CIA Interference in El Salvador K 1
[Konopikhan in IZVESTIYA 5 Aug]
Yazkuliyev Leaves for Colombia Inauguration K 2
[IZVESTIYA 5 Aug]
Protocol Extending Cuban Trade Pact Ratified K 2
[IZVESTIYA 4 Aug]
Uruguayan Envoy to Moscow Presents Credentials K 2
[PRAVDA 3 Aug]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Chernenko, Rashidov Journal Articles Published R 1
Trade Union Dissident Interviewed in Vienna R 1
[THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 9 Aug]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Tikhonov Article Views Economic Development [KOMMUNIST] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 8-9 Aug Reported T 1
Briefs: Kirgiz Irrigation; Uzbek Cotton Cultivation T 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Defense Minister's Order Marks Builders Day V 1
Aliyev Addresses Border Guards Detachment V 1
Brezhnev, Others Sign General's Obituary V 1
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 6 Jul]

WEST'S PROPOSALS AT MBFR TALKS WEIGHED

PM091335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 4

[N. Belozerov article: "Vienna Talks: West's 'New' Proposals -- Old Impasses"]

[Text] The 27th round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe ended in mid-July. At the end of it the NATO countries undertook a "cosmetic operation"; they brought together their previous proposals and, after adding some elements to them, presented them in the form of a draft "Treaty on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Associated Measures in Central Europe."

As is customary within NATO, the submission of these proposals was preceded by a propaganda campaign. In particular, U.S. President R. Reagan publicized these proposals long before they were put forward as "an important new Western initiative" and as "a means of achieving agreement in Vienna after 9 years of fruitless talks." Following him, the Western mass media were not sparing of fine-sounding epithets, describing the NATO countries' proposals as "the most important," new and comprehensive" and "far-reaching initiative."

Well, the intention finally to get the Vienna talks out of the impasse into which they have been led by the NATO countries' endless procrastination and avoidance of resolving the really key questions could only be welcomed. As is known, in the search for ways and means to end the arms race the socialist states participating in the Vienna talks have constantly gone halfway to meeting the West and made a sum total of more than 20 proposals which have made it possible to bring closer together both sides' positions on a wide range of issues. In February of this year the Warsaw Pact states submitted a detailed draft "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Arms and Associated Measures in Central Europe at the First Stage," taking account of the mutual understanding reached between the talks participants on a number of issues.

The draft agreement contains all the elements needed to reach the first accords in Vienna. It was logical to expect the Western side to accept this draft as a basis for the subsequent elaboration of a mutual acceptable agreement or at least to give a satisfactory reply to it, ensuring the rapprochement of the sides' positions on questions that remain unresolved. This would make it possible to proceed, finally, to the formulation of the provisions of a first agreement, which would open up the way to reducing the high levels of military confrontation in the center of Europe.

Has the West, which had not put forward any proposals at all at the Vienna talks for 2 and 1/2 years, now taken a real step toward rapprochement with the socialist countries' position -- a step that broad public circles have long been awaiting?

Expounding the essence of the new Western proposals, President Reagan announced that they provide for a stage-by-stage reduction in the strength of the ground forces of each of the alliances -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- in central Europe to 700,000 men, and a reduction in the total strength of ground forces and air force personnel to 900,000 men. It is quite possible that these figures are a revelation for some people in Washington. But in fact the countries participating in the Vienna talks reached an understanding several years ago regarding reducing the strength of both armed groupings in that region to the aforesaid ceilings. These proposals contain nothing new.

In recent years both sides have proceeded from the premise that a reduction in the armed forces of each of the alliances to equal collective levels (or ceilings) of 900,000 men each will be carried out in two stages, and at the first stage it would cover only Soviet and U.S. ground forces.

Understanding on this issue was reached as a result of the socialist countries' taking the West's position into consideration. Here the NATO countries proceeded earlier from the possibility of carrying out a troop and arms reduction over 4-5 years. But now, departing from their own proposals -- for the umpteenth time, alas -- they are proposing to drag out troop personnel reductions over 7 years and to carry them out in four stages with the transition from one stage to the next being conditional upon all kinds of one-sided demands. To put it mildly.

Thus, the NATO countries' four-stage "innovation" in fact means that the whole process of reducing the levels of military confrontation in central Europe will drag on still longer. Consequently, there is nothing constructive here -- on the contrary it is a step back.

Nor is there anything new in the volumes of Soviet and U.S. ground forces reductions proposed by the West at the first stage. Ignoring the Soviet Union's unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen from the GDR in 1979-1980, the West still insists that the USSR carry out a reduction under the treaty of a further 30,000 men in three divisions. At the same time the United States, which according to official data has increased its armed contingent in the FRG by 35,000 men over the past 5 years, would reduce its ground forces in the agreed region, according to the draft submitted by the West, by only 13,000 men -- moreover, in small units and subunits -- and one-third of that number even as individual servicemen. It is obvious that on this issue, too, the West's position has not changed for the better.

Back in December 1979 the Western side put forward in Vienna a cumbersome "package" of so-called concomitant measures going beyond what is necessary to ensure the fulfillment by the participants of their pledges on reducing their troops and armaments and subsequently limiting them. For 30 months the socialist countries' representatives have demonstrated in a well-reasoned fashion why the package of measures proposed by the West is unacceptable and in what direction it should be revised.

The Warsaw Pact countries, too, are in favor of formulating concomitant measures, but they believe that these must be confined to the region of central Europe, as the decisions of the preparatory consultations indicate, must be commensurate with the size of the reductions and must be entirely in line with the principle of not prejudicing the sides' security. The draft agreement they have submitted contains such measures with precisely defined parameters, measures that place no state in the position of being discriminated against [v diskriminatsionnoye polozheniye] but at the same time guarantee that the participants will fulfill the pledges they adopt.

Have the NATO countries drawn the requisite conclusions from this and gone halfway to meet the Warsaw Pact states? No, they are still insisting on that same old "package" of measures which is unacceptable to the Eastern side and on the application of some of the measures far beyond the region of reductions, including over a considerable portion of the USSR's European territory. The NATO countries' stance on this issue is such that it deliberately makes it impossible to reach accords on the measures accompanying the reductions.

Since the "new" Western proposals, according to statements by their authors, are designed to be the means of reaching agreement, it would be logical to expect them to contain elements ensuring a way out of the labyrinth of the "numbers debate." After all, it is no secret that the NATO countries are using the "numbers issue" which they have artificially created -- the divergence between the official figures on the actual strength of the socialist states' armed forces in Central Europe and the overstated Western estimates -- as the main obstacle to agreeing on the questions that remain unsolved.

However, the draft submitted by the NATO countries contains nothing of the sort. According to the draft, reaching an agreement on reductions is conditional on compulsory prior agreement of the figures. As before, the West claims that the Warsaw Pact states possess in central Europe "considerable" superiority over the NATO countries in the strength of their armed forces, although in 5 years of the "numbers debate" it has not been able to prove its overstated estimates.

It is well known that the second exchange of official figures at the talks (as of 1 January 1980) confirmed that the approximate equality in the aggregate strength of the ground and air forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries (991,000 and 970,000 men respectively, including 792,500 and 796.700 in the ground forces) persists in central Europe. So the claims by certain Western representatives that the West's new proposals "shift the emphasis away from the figures to the problem of lowering the strength of the sides' armed forces to equal levels" mislead the international public. The NATO countries continue to use the "numbers issue" as a brake on the Vienna talks.

The negative nature of the NATO countries' proposals is displayed particularly sharply on the important question of arms reduction. In defiance of the decision of the preparatory consultations and the agreed mandate of the talks, the NATO countries totally excluded from their draft the matter of mutual reduction of both sides' armaments in central Europe. The only possible explanation for this stance by the Western side is a desire to retain a free hand when it comes to further building up NATO armed arsenals in Europe. But it is clear to everyone that the task of lowering the level of military confrontation in central Europe cannot seriously be resolved without reducing armaments.

Finally, publicizing the NATO countries' "new" proposals, the Western mass media emphasize the fact that instead of the former plan to conclude two independent agreements on reducing the numerical strength of the forces in central Europe down to equal quantitative ceilings for the two sides' armed contingents at 900,000 men each, they are now prepared to do this in one treaty. As early as November 1973 the socialist countries proposed that all 11 of the direct participants in the talks adopt commitments on reducing armed forces and armaments within the framework of a single agreement, and only the Western participants' objections prevented agreement from being reached on this score. So there is nothing new in principle here.

In general the Western draft on the fundamental questions of the Vienna talks is a reflection of the NATO countries' negative stance. It stems from the bloc's general course of accelerating buildup of war preparations and of securing military advantages for itself to the detriment of the legitimate security interests of the USSR and its allies.

The publicity ballyhoo over the Western proposals was needed by the U.S. political leadership to distract the attention of both the European and the world public from the true aims of American policy in the disarmament sphere and to lower the pitch of the antiwar movements.

If the West really wants to overcome the impasse at the Vienna talks and make them businesslike and constructive with a view to achieving a mutually acceptable agreement, it must renounce its unsubstantiated ambitions of obtaining unilateral military advantages through the reduction it proposes. The socialist states will not accept such reductions.

One wonders: Does the possibility of achieving positive results at the Vienna talks exist? Yes, it does. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states believe that given the political will of all participants in the talks, solutions could be found which, without detriment to either side's security, would make it possible to lower the level of military confrontation in the center of Europe. The objective preconditions for this exist in the form of the draft agreement proposed by the socialist countries, which contains a good basis for a mutually acceptable accord making it possible to strengthen military-political stability in Europe and the security of all states in the region.

VIKTOROV REVIEWS BOOK ON U.S. 'THREAT TO PEACE'

PM091513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Col Yu. Viktorov book review: "U.S. Imperial Policy Threatens Peace"]

[Text] The publication of the second edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" is a significant event in the objective assessment of the correlation of military forces in the world, the content of the U.S. and NATO military doctrines and strategies and the true goals of their policy, which is accompanied by headlong development of the arms race.

The fundamental issue, which has become political in nature, is the correlation of military forces between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and in general, as the saying goes, between East and West. The West has mounted a widespread propaganda campaign about USSR military superiority which is alleged to exist and the U.S. "intolerable lag" in the military sphere. The book convincingly rebuts this false claim, using specific figures to show the real correlation of forces and the existence of military balance between the sides.

Approximate balance in terms of strategic arms was established by the mid-seventies. In the formulation process of the SALT II treaty it was repeatedly verified most carefully by the best qualified experts and was confirmed by officials on both sides. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared, from the moment the SALT II treaty was signed in 1979 the Soviet Union has done nothing in the strategic arms sphere that would change the approximate parity that was established.

As for nuclear arms in Europe, for a number of years the quantity of USSR and NATO medium-range nuclear facilities has remained approximately equal -- around 1,000 on each side. Approximate equality also exists between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in terms of general-purpose armed forces.

What question can there be of any Soviet military superiority? Objective data shows that in all cases -- be it strategic nuclear arms, medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe or conventional arms -- approximate equality exists between the sides. No U.S. and NATO "lag" exists. And any "arms upgrading" on the pretext of "restoring [vyravnivaniye] parity" in fact signifies a U.S. and NATO desire to smash the existing balance.

The analysis quoted in the book of the U.S. position at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe graphically shows that in all cases the position is based on the same old overt gamble on achieving military superiority. The cover for this position is the unsubstantiated claim that the balance has been disrupted in the USSR's favor, so the administration is going to change in the U.S. favor the correlation of military forces on the global and regional scales.

After reading the book and assessing once again the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving policy, you reach the firm conclusion that a country that constantly puts forward peace initiatives and adopts a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons cannot threaten anybody. At the same time you see for yourself from specific factual material whence the threat to peace emanates today. Its source is U.S. policy.

Revealing the essence of the crude, imperial U.S. policy, the book shows that its main elements are interference in sovereign states' internal affairs, global confrontation with the socialist countries and suppression of national liberation movements at all costs. The threats issued by the American administration and its attempts to pit its interests against those of the entire international community are not mere talk. They are backed by mountains of weapons, programs for the production of even more devastating armaments and directives regarding their use.

A reluctance to bring the aims and methods of U.S. policy into harmony with the peoples' interests and with the demand of the era is also what explains the negative U.S. attitude toward the concluded treaties and talks on limiting and reducing armaments. As the book demonstrates, its scornful attitude toward the international community and toward the generally accepted norms of interstate relations is the reason why Washington refused to ratify the SALT II treaty. A little while ago U.S. President Reagan announced a decision not to resume the Soviet-American-British talks on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, talks broken off by the United States, and issued a call to refrain from ratifying the Soviet-American treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which were signed back in 1974 and 1976 respectively. The talks on important issues like the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons, the reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean, the limitation of conventional arms sales and deliveries, antisatellite systems, and others were broken off through the U.S. fault.

Peace "from a position of strength" is the essence of Washington's foreign policy course. Today people there care not about equality and equal security but about creation of new and increasingly destructive weapons of warfare and about establishing their dominance over other countries and peoples. In the face of this aggressive policy of the United States and NATO and their unceasing attempts to secure military superiority, it becomes clear that the Soviet Union, while firmly pursuing the course of safeguarding peace and detente, is not only forced but obliged to take measures to strengthen its defense capability.

With the publication of "Whence the Threat to Peace" the public has received good factual material which helps reveal the true face of American imperialism, which threatens the future of all mankind.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON GENEVA ARMS TALKS

PM091529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Kuznetsov report: "High Responsibility"]

[Text] Geneva -- The summer session of the Disarmament Committee, in which representatives of 40 countries are taking part, has begun its work in Geneva's Palais des Nations. Addressing the first session, USSR representative V.L. Israelyan pointed out that the session is resuming its work at a crucial period. According to the priorities established by the UN General Assembly, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, the immediate questions are those of elaborating a treaty on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and conventions on the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons and a number of other international agreements aimed at curbing the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. That is why the need arises to set deadlines for the completion of work on these agreements. We attach great significance to this and hope that other delegations will display a positive approach.

In connection with the U.S. administration's recent decision to renounce talks on nuclear tests, the speaker said, it is very important that the U.S. delegation should state clearly whether the United States is prepared to elaborate a treaty on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. No less important is the question of preventing an arms race in space. The USSR's specific proposals on this question -- the adoption of a treaty on the prohibition of the deployment of weapons of any kind in space -- have been submitted for examination by the Disarmament Committee.

The Soviet delegation has come to the session, V.L. Israelyan said, fully determined to conduct businesslike, constructive talks on the agenda and in accordance with the mandate from the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

ZUBKOV SEES 'UPTURN' IN U.S. SPACE ARMS RACE

LD092016 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 6 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The United States is conducting more and more active military preparations in space. According to the view of U.S. Defense Department representatives, those who can control space will be able to keep the entire globe in their sights. Until the mid-1970's the Pentagon used to receive only half as much for space as the civilian agencies. At the end of the 1970's, it had already caught up with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. According to experts' estimates, total expenditures on military purposes in space amounted to $5.3 billion in fiscal year 1979, $6.3 billion in 1980 and $7.4 billion last year.

The upturn in the U.S. space weapons race is connected with the launching of multiple-use piloted shuttle spacecraft of the Columbia program, particularly the recent shuttle flight with military equipment on board. The launchings of shuttle spacecraft are increasing. A new launching pad for them is being built at the Vandenberg airbase in California, where shuttle spacecraft will be launched as of 1985. There will be 114 such flights during the decade. Half of these will be of a military character. The Pentagon is providing for putting military satellites and military space stations in orbit around the earth, providing them with laser and other types of weapons and deploying antisatellite weapons. Specialists remark that work with laser weapons is still in the experimental stage. We must acquire a potential that will make it possible not only to disturb the functioning of enemy space systems, said U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, but to put them completely out of action. The U.S. Air Force has formed a special Space Command. Republican Congressman Kramer has even submitted for study by Congress a draft bill proposing to give the U.S. Air Force the name Military Space Force.

Such are the aspirations of the Pentagon, such are the plans of the American administration, to reach military superiority not only on earth but in space. The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that it will be able to take proper care of its security under any circumstances. Whatever weapons in whatever quantity the United States has, the Soviet Union, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, will find a way of quickly and effectively responding to any challenge we may face. However, the Soviet Union is striving through all its actions for the adoption of effective measures on disarmament, in the field of space weapons as well. We stand for peaceful space, and among the measures contained in the memorandum our country submitted to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, an important place is occupied by the provision for banning the deployment of any kind of weapons in space.

COMMENTARY ON HIROSHIMA A-BOMB ANNIVERSARY

Need For Test Ban

LD061648 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 6 Aug 82

["Repetition of Hiroshima Must Not Be Allowed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- "The threat of thermo-nuclear weapons is heightening at the fault of the forces that deny humanity the right to freedom and independence, the right to exist, above all at the fault of the U.S. imperialist forces," IZVESTIYA writes today.

In the leading article devoted to the Hiroshima Day, the world day of the struggle for the banning of nuclear weapons, the newspaper writes: "No matter how hard the advocates of the concepts of a 'first nuclear strike' and a 'limited nuclear war' persist in their recklessness, they are not omnipotent. They are opposed by entire humanity."

In this connection IZVESTIYA points to considerable opportunities for averting nuclear threat, the opportunities that must be used. "The policy of the CPSU, all actions of the Soviet state at the international arena, the aspiration of the Soviet people are aimed at the implementation of these opportunities. These efforts are strongly supported by fraternal socialist countries, by the entire progressive forces of humanity."

"The awareness of the acute need to build up the efforts in the struggle against nuclear threat is spreading ever wider in the world," the newspaper writes. "More and more millions of people join the peace movement. They proclaim their rights to live by anti-war, anti-missile demonstrations which swept the capitals of Western Europe. They resolutely proclaim their will to peace by the petitions presented to the United Nations secretary general at the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, the petitions that were signed by 90 million people."

IZVESTIYA points out that at the international conference for banning nuclear weapons and for disarmament underway in Hiroshima, the peace fighters demand that new Hiroshimas be prevented. The participants in the Peace March-82 call for protecting the future of the world against thermo-nuclear danger. They say a firm "no" to the supporters of militarism during the week of action for the banning of nuclear weapons and for solidarity with the victims of atomic bombings, the week that is held on the decision of the World Peace Council from August 6.

Arms Race, Peace Campaign

LD091656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] We present a commentary by Vikentiy Matveyev, political observer of IZVESTIYA newspaper:

The names of the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki have become synonyms for the militarist obsession which has linked and is linking wild plans for gaining world domination with weapons of mass destruction. The far-reaching imperialist plans of the atom-bomb maniacs over the ocean were not destined to succeed, but to this day the ruling circles in Washington continue to be the instigators of the race in nuclear and other weapons. In the coming 5 years, the Reagan administration intends to complement the present already immense U.S. nuclear arsenal with another 17,000 nuclear warheads. It would like to make staging posts for such weapons out of more parts of the world.

Broad strata of the world public are mobilizing forces in the face of the increased danger of nuclear disaster. The movement against nuclear madness is irrepressibly gathering strength in the United States itself. The issue of freezing nuclear arms is already under discussion within the walls of the U.S. Congress, despite the fact that the Pentagon is doing its utmost to prevent any shifts in this sphere.

Now the peace-loving forces in the world have been reinforced in their struggle by the historic initiative of our country, which in the message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament declared the Soviet Union's unilateral rejection of first use of nuclear weapons. Speaking in the United Nations, President Reagan passed over the Soviet initative in silence: Evidently he did not wish to appear to be publicly rejecting it in the eyes of participants in the session. But the U.S. Government by no means wishes to advocate it, either.

We cherish no illusions regarding the fact that no small effort will be required for the ban on use of nuclear weapons to become universal. But something else is obvious: The history of mankind has never known such broad scope of the movement of peace champions as at present. In the front ranks of these forces are our Soviet people. Our country is fully determined not to permit a military catastrophe. All progressive mankind is with us in this.

VOA Omissions

LD092130 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Voice of America marked the 37th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States with an editorial commentary which, it said, reflected the official viewpoint of the U.S. Government. The commentary promoted the idea that, allegedly, there was no point in recalling the tragic details relating to the destruction of two Japanese cities. Here is what our observer Mikhail Glebov writes in this connection.

In its commentary, the Voice of America preferred to ignore not only the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but many other things as well. It made no mention of the fact that Washington had begun to make atom bombs not for the sake of stockpiling them, but for dealing a strike on the Soviet Union. By the middle of 1948 the Pentagon had worked out Plan Charioteer, which provided for dealing atomic strikes against 70 Soviet cities. By 1 February 1949 U.S. aircraft were to be supplied with detailed maps for raids on the USSR. The essence of this and similar plans was disclosed by Directive 20/1 issued by Washington in 1948. The directive set the task of destroying, or fatally weakening, the Soviet Union. The emergence of the Soviet atom bomb put an end to American monopoly and hampered the realization of these plans.

The Voice of America modestly keeps silent about this, which is quite understandable, because the U.S. continues its initiative in the arms race, aiming at achieving nuclear supremacy, and the current U.S. administration gives priority not to the search for mutually acceptable agreements on freezing and reducing nuclear arsenals, but to its unprecendented program of nuclear modernization.

Since the time of American atomic monopoly, no one in the White House has spoken as openly about the wild plans for destroying communism as the Reagan administration is doing now. The U.S. must plan its victory over the USSR; these words belong not to Directive 20/1 which was issued in 1948, but to an article written by (Gray) and Payne, President Reagan's advisers. Washington's official strategic doctrine sees the possibility of such a victory in preparing for a preemptive nuclear strike and in unleashing limited nuclear wars on somebody else's soil. In accordance with this strategy, Washington is accelerating the buildup of its nuclear potential, primarily in the sphere of preemptive strike weapons.

In response to concrete Soviet proposals on mutual and equitable reduction of nuclear arsenals, Washington puts forward purposefully unacceptable demands which provide for reducing Soviet armaments and for enabling the United States to go on with its military programs. This is the American idea of nuclear disarmament the Voice of America tried to sell in its commentary. This idea promotes the goal proclaimed in President Reagan's election program to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union. It's not surprising, therefore, that the United States refuses to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Voice of America tried to convince its listeners that it's no use recalling the tragic details of the atomic raid on Hiroshima, but yet these details must be remembered because today, 37 years later, Washington is again planning nuclear war even though now it would mean the destruction of every living being on the globe.

PEACE MARCH-82 PARTICIPANTS WELCOMED IN BUDAPEST

LD042040 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest August 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kuzmin reports:

The Hungarian capital has taken on the relay baton of the Peace March-82. The inhabitants of Budapest accorded a cordial welcome to the peace champions -- representatives of many countries of the world, who are now on their way to Vienna via Hungary.

It was stressed at a meeting of peace marchers and Hungarian peace champions that under the present international situation millions of peace-loving people the world over should strengthen their ranks, step up the struggle for consolidating detente and developing peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The guests were also warmly welcomed at the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. The speakers at the meeting pointed out the importance and topicality of the peace proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and building up confidence between peoples, which were put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The USSR's fresh initiative not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was described as another demonstration of the Soviet people's peaceableness and goodwill.

The speakers at a news conference held here pointed out the importance of the peace march in strengthening the cohesion of all people on earth, in the struggle for disarmament and peace.

Welcoming the guests, N. Sebestyen, chairman of the All-Hungarian Peace Council, stressed that the Hungarian peace champions fully support the aims of the peace march and believe that it will inscribe an illustrious page into the history of the struggle of the peoples of the world against the nuclear arms race, for a bright future.

Addressing the press conference R. Lehtonen, a representative of Finnish peace champions and S. Chaffee, a representative of peace champions of the USA and other speakers said that the strength of the peace champions lies in the unity of their actions.

The peace marchers carrying posters and streamers went through Vaci Street, one of Budapest's main thoroughfare, visited the international Young Pioneer camp "Csilliberc", visited new districts of Budapest. Tomorrow they will continue on their march across Hungary.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD061748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Boris Andrianov, all-union radio foreign political commentator; with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist.]

Mideast Surveyed

[Excerpt] [Andrianov] Reports on the atrocities perpetrated by the Israeli military in Lebanon cause anger and indignation among the Soviet people. Stop the aggression and bring the aggressor to justice is the theme of our listeners' letters concerning the situation in Lebanon. For 2 months now the Israeli aggressors have run amok in a sovereign Arab state, inflicting mass terror and genocide on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President points out that the situation in Lebanon is now so serious and critical that the most immediate action is required. Were there to be further tragedy in Lebanon, and especially among the population of its capital, it would be an indelible stain on the consciences of, among others, those who could have stopped the aggressors but failed to do so. The events in Lebanon show that a settlement of the Near East problem will brook no delay: Urgent and effective action is needed.

Listeners (Trofimov) from Vologda, (Kucherov) from Riga and (Tatyana Medintseva) from Tomsk ask why Israel can blatantly flout the principles of international law and invade the territory of neighboring states, expanding its borders at its neighbors expense. It goes without saying that Tel Aviv would never have dared to pursue a policy of permanent expansion but for the comprehensive and unending aid of Washington. Uncle Sam generously supplies his Near East client and accomplice with cash, weapons, hardware -- and of course, gives it political support at every level.

Everyone knows this, but it is worth repeating because Washington aims to deceive the world by trying to pass itself off as a peacemaker. Spokesmen for the Reagan administration are expressing what they call concern over the development of events in Lebanon -- and at the same time are warming up their publicity campaign about the activities of Habib, the American emissary in the Near East. But it is relevant to note that these activities are not intended to identify effective measures to stop the bloodshed, but to achieve a very specific White House aim: to take advantage of the situation to strengthen the U.S. positions in this strategically important region. What other explanation can there be for the U.S. administration's stubborn wish to remove the Palestinian resistance fighters from Beirut and place Lebanon under the control of what is described as multinational forces the core of which would, of course, be made up of American troops?

Soviet Initiatives Cited

To this sleight of hand on Washington's part our country proposes a clear-cut, constructive program the implementation of which would make it possible to stop the tragedy in Lebanon. The Soviet Stance was set out in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's answers to questions from PRAVDA newspaper, his message to U.S. President Reagan, and in other official documents published in the Soviet Press. Its essence is that the flames of war must be put out, aggression must be cut short, and the Israeli forces must leave Lebanese territory. The first and most important step toward that end would be the lifting of the siege of Beirut and the disengagement of the forces defending West Beirut and the Israeli troops.

The Soviet Union is doing all it possibly can to put out the flames. Evidence of this is Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's cable to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat.

Expressing admiration for the courage and steadfastness of Beirut's defenders, Comrade Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet representative at the United Nations had been instructed to request the urgent convening of the Security Council for the purpose of adopting all measures needed for the implementation of the decisions adopted previously, primarily an immediate cease-fire and the stopping of the Israeli aggression. This moral support for the just cause of those who are defending their rights to freedom and independence has earned our country gratitude and respect among large sections of the progressive public abroad.

Talks on Nuclear Tests

Many of our listeners ask for a more detailed account of the tripartite talks in Geneva between the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain on the complete banning of nuclear weapon tests. These letters were probably prompted by Washington's decision to withdraw from the talks. In the same breath, the White House announced that it intended to hold new talks with the Soviet Union on the two treaties on restrictions on underground tests of nuclear weapons and underground nuclear tests for peaceful purposes, which have not been ratified by the Senate. What is really behind these actions on the part of Washington? ask our listeners (Khanin) and (Rybalka) from Moscow, (Vadim Vasilyev) and (Konstantin Serebrov) from Leningrad, (Korzh) from Zhitomir and (Serafima Antipova) from Derzhavinsk. Here to answer you, comrades, is international affairs writer Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. Go ahead, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] As I understand it, the United States really wants to either abandon the talks or revise them. American spokesmen have officially announced that this decision was caused by, as they put it, a desire for further negotiations designed, in their own words, to strengthen the verification provisions. Be that as it may, this American decision can only be viewed as a step backward in the curbing of the arms race. This is also confirmed by international response and by what has been said by statesmen from various countries, including America's allies.

[Andrianov] The background to the issue could in all probability cast light on many things, and show that such changes in U.S. attitudes damage the process of limiting the arms race! Is that not so?

[Anichkin] Your question is very logical: Nuclear tests have always gone hand in hand with the nuclear arms race. The testing of nuclear devices stemming from the development of new types of nuclear weapons have created a serious threat to the normal development of international relations. Nuclear tests, which we are now discussing, are conducted with an eye to the qualitatively improving nuclear weapons, developing new types of them and hence, to spurring on the arms race.

Additionally, nuclear tests can be a major destabilizing factor with a considerable impact on the global strategic situation. And again, nuclear tests give rise to radioactive fallout, which can cause irreparable damage to man's health and safety and to his environment. All these are universally recognized facts. In light of this, of course, the stopping of tests was viewed as a step -- and a weighty one-- toward disarmament, pointing the way toward the banning of nuclear weapons.

[Andrianov] It may be appropriate, Oleg Nikolayevich, to remember when the first agreement limiting nuclear tests was signed.

[Anichkin] Very well. After many years of difficult negotiations, a treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in space and underwater was signed in Moscow in 1963 by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain. Very important in the entire issue was the fact that the parties to this treaty pledged to work toward a complete and general test ban. Subsequent agreements were achieved slowly, step by step. The first major milestone toward a complete test ban was the Soviet-American treaty restricting underground tests signed in Moscow in 1974: At that time, both sides undertook to carry out no underground tests of nuclear weapons of a power greater than 150 kilotons.

In other words, the treaty provided for renunciation of tests of the most powerful and dangerous types of nuclear weapons. Additionally, the Soviet Union and the United States pledged to restrict the underground nuclear tests that were unaffected by the ban. It was also proposed that the negotiations would continue on the cessation of all underground tests of nuclear weapons.

The 1974 treaty was widely viewed as an important step toward containing the arms race, and especially the strategic arms race. That view was universal. Two years later, in the context of this understanding, a treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes was signed by the Soviet Union and the United States. This established additional prerequisites for solving the problem of completely banning nuclear weapons tests, extending as it did to some aspects of verification of the ban on nuclear arms tests.

[Andrianov] And so what is there to say about the tripartite talks?

[Anichkin] They began in the summer of 1977. Until recently the participants were the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain. The United States and Britain long declined them, alleging the usual quibbles over verification procedures.

[Andrianov] And the other two nuclear powers, France and China, did not attend the talks?

U.S. Developing New Arms

[Anichkin] No they did not. It must be said that they took up an openly unfavorable stance. But let's get back to the tripartite talks. At first the participants reported progress in agreeing on the provisions of the treaty banning nuclear arms tests, but then they slowed down, and Washington has lately spoken increasingly pessimistically of them -- and of the prospects for completing the talks altogether. The current Republican leadership announced that it was working on a new concept of an approach to the talks, and as you can now see that concept has finally acquired its contours. The United States would like to write off the two understandings with the Soviet Union and is ending its participation in the tripartite talks.

[Andrianov] But does that not mean that the United States wants to do away with everything achieved in many years of talks? Are its references to verification procedures not meant to conceal its refusal to reach agreement and unwillingness to negotiate?

[Anichkin] Those questions are well founded. Compromises had been reached on verification procedures at the tripartite talks in Geneva that suited all the parties, and the verification machinery for the bilateral Soviet-American agreements was working very well, and has not yet been questioned. I feel that the reason lies somewhere else entirely. The United States would apparently like to test new types of nuclear weapons -- new systems, new nuclear warheads -- and obtain a qualitative improvement in them. And of course the agreement and the talks it is now repudiating would be an embarrassment in carrying out those plans. These new nuclear arms are being developed under a new concept and doctrine formulated by the Pentagon -- the concept of limited nuclear warfare in all its variants, the doctrine of waging protracted nuclear war, the concept of the first nuclear strike, and so on. The purpose of all these doctrines and concepts is clear -- indeed, their authors do not hide it. The intent is aggressive: It is the will to win a nuclear conflict.

Washington's repudiation of the understandings previously reached and valid, its withdrawal from the negotiations on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests confirm yet again that the United States has chosen the course of the arms race, of building up its nuclear armaments, of seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union. This line on the part of the American administration cannot fail to alarm the world public. Britain, which is a participant in the tripartite talks, has for one expressed doubts as to the wisdom of Washington's position. The White House's approach is also alarming the American public and political circles. A case in point is a letter from a group of members of the House of Representatives to President Reagan expressing great disquiet over the administration's nuclear strategy.

This policy, the congressmen's letter emphasized -- and I am now quoting the letter -- is in complete contradiction with your stated intention of reducing the threat of nuclear war and undermines confidence in your proposal to negotiate with the Soviet Union for meaningful cuts in nuclear arsenals.

And finally, I would like to make one more remark. It can only be alarming that the United States is spurning the foundations of the conduct of international affairs: It is ignoring the principle of continuity. This imparts a destabilizing force in international relations. The United States is an unreliable partner -- and the appropriate conclusions should be drawn from that.

[Andrianov] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

WEST 'TRAPPED' BY PIPELINE 'PROPAGANDA'

LD091852 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 9 Aug 82

["World of Socialism: A Worthy Answer" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- "The Western propaganda, above all American propaganda, have so long and stubbornly claimed that the socialist countries are hopelessly lagging in the field of technology, that they depend in a large measure on imports of advanced technology, that some people in Washington have been apparently trapped by their own propaganda," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. "This has also been seen from the clumsy attempts by the U.S. administration at torpedoing the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline."

"And they in the West," the newspaper points out, "have discovered," as the London TIMES put it, that the gas pipeline, although it is a subject of the biggest ever East-West deal, "is only one of the many gas pipelines under construction in the Soviet Union, in building which mainly Soviet and not foreign technology is used. Now they are forced to admit reluctantly, with numerous reservations that the USSR can, if necessary, manufacture any equipment on its own."

"It should be added," the article continues, "that the potentialities of the Soviet economy are complemented also by the opportunities opened by economic integration within the CMEA framework. Thus, GDR builders are taking an active part in the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline. The fraternal countries are resolving by joint efforts in the main directions of technical progress the energy problem which has become so acute in this day. Thus, for example, the use of the Soviet experience, the reliability of cooperation and collaboration in the field of nuclear power engineering have enabled the GDR and Czechoslovakia now to give up the construction of the new thermal power plants, which are less cost-saving under the conditions of those countries, Czechoslovakia's industry becoming also a major supplier of reactor equipment for the CMEA member-countries."

"There is no doubt," the newspaper IZVESTIYA stresses in conclusion, "that the Western propaganda which is inclined to deny stubbornly today's effectiveness and tomorrow's prospects for the integration cooperation of the CMEA member-countries is in for a new difficult re-appraisal of values."

FURTHER ON CHEYSSON'S REMARKS ON U.S. EMBARGO

LD082252 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 9 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" Program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] French External Relations Minister Cheysson's visit to India has come to an end. An agreement has been reached on France supplying India with fuel for its nuclear powerplant in Tarapur near Bombay. The station was constructed with U.S. aid. At first the United States provided it with fuel but subsequently refused to continue. India will now be helped by France.

At the press conference held in Delhi, Cheysson strongly criticized the U.S. administration's attempts to use trade as a tool of political pressure on other countries. France, he said, does not support the U.S. demand to impose an embargo on the supply of equipment to the Soviet Union.

We have serious differences on the issue. Washington is not entitled to decide for us whether we should trade with the USSR or not. We in France live according to French laws and not according to American law.

The conflict between the West European countries and the United States on the construction of the gas pipeline from the Soviet Union continues to deepen. Relations between the U.S. and Europe have further worsened and have become very acute. That is the evaluation given by the influential American newspaper, the Washington POST.

Not only international observers but also influential representatives of American business circles, whose views usually coincide with the conservative views of the Reagan administration, now plainly say that the head of the White House is mistaken in believing that he will succeed in the policy of trade sanctions. In his letter addressed to Reagan, President of the American Chamber of Commerce Richard Lesher announced that the unilateral introduction of restrictions on the export of goods -- and restrictions having a reverse action at that -- will only result in further undermining of the U.S. reputation in the eyes of other countries and loss of confidence in Americans in commercial affairs.

Officials in Washington admit that as a result of President Reagan's discriminatory decision the foreign branches of American corporations will lose more than $1.5 billion. No smaller losses may be suffered by West European firms which have signed contracts for the supply to our country of equipment and which include some components manufactured by American licenses. And because of that the United States' Western partners do not want to agree. According to the French newspaper ECHO, the economic crisis in the West makes inconceivable the cancelation of contracts already concluded with socialist countries.

It is not only a matter of purely economic considerations: The West European leaders do not want to give up the policy of detente, understanding that they will gain nothing but will lose as a result of a trade war between East and West. Despite growing American pressure the West Europeans do not intend to surrender their positions. Moreover, as the London newspaper THE GUARDIAN warns, if Reagan insists on pursuing his line then he will have to pay a high diplomatic price for these actions. Even such a loyal U.S. ally as Britain has refused this time to go along with Reagan's course.

The matter went as far as Canada submitting a proposal for convening an urgent meeting of foreign ministers of seven leading capitalist states in order to try to smooth the differences between the United States and West Europe. Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs MacGuigan said that he has never encountered such strong differences between NATO partners.

The EEC is also opposed to the American policy. It has been reported from Brussels that EEC representatives have prepared a note of protest to the United States concerning the American embargo. It says that the measures of the American administration are contrary to international law principles, the American legislation provisions and American export laws. The supplement to the note carries a short statement that notes that the implementation of the embargo would have raised the question of purposefulness of cooperation in the sphere of technology between American and West European firms. The document has been sent for final approval by the governments, and this week it must be transmitted to the State Department and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

UN CONFERENCE ON SPACE EXPLORATION, USE OPENS

Scientists, Cosmonauts Attend

LD061448 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna August 6 TASS -- A Soviet delegation headed by Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov arrived here today to take part in the second United Nations conference on the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes that opens here on August 9. The delegation includes Deputy USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Semen Kozyrev and also Pilots-Cosmonauts of the USSR Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov.

"We will take part in the work of the conference being fully aware that it is only through the joint efforts of all states that outer space can be turned into an arena of international cooperation and mutual understanding in the interests of the progress of civilization, of maintaining universal peace and security", the head of the Soviet delegation stated at the airport.

"International cooperation in space is expanding with every year and the Soviet Union is taking an active part in it. We expect of the forthcoming conference a new impulse to extensive mutually advantageous and equal international cooperation in the study and use of outer space and the celestial bodies of the solar system for peaceful purposes", Academician Kotelnikov stressed.

Brezhnev Message

[Quotation marks as received]

LD091416 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent the following message to the second United Nations conference on the study and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Your conference has assembled on the eve of a remarkable date -- the 25th anniversary of the space era that was started by the launching in the Soviet Union of the first artificial satellite of the earth on October 4, 1957. This great victory of human genius ranks with the most outstanding events of world history.

"Mankind can take rightful pride of what has been accomplished during these 25 years. The mastery of outer space is taking place virtually with cosmic speed: from the first artificial satellite of the Earth, from the first revolution around our planet accomplished by Yuriy Gagarin to big orbital complexes and months-long manned flights, to super-long-distance expeditions to the Moon, Mars and Venus."

"Today cosmonautics has most directly joined also the fulfilment of quite terrestrial, economic tasks. It has become a reliable assistant of the geologist and the sailor, the agronomist and the meteorologist, the communications specialist and the doctor, the cartographer and the forestry worker.

If we look into the near future we will see that being put on the agenda is the question of creating in outer space permanent laboratories on the basis of ever bigger orbital complexes with replaceable crews. The creative possibilities of man who is daringly storming the vastness of space are truly boundless.

Giving rise to satisfaction is the successful development of international cooperation in the study and uses of space in which a noticeable role belongs to the United Nations Organisation. This cooperation is diverse in form and extremely rich by content".

"It is particularly gratifying that the first international crews, the trail into outer space for which was blazed by the programme Intercosmos being implemented by the socialist countries, have already been in a near earth orbit. Citizens of ten countries have made jointly with our cosmonauts space flights in Soviet spaceships and stations. We are ready to contribute further to international flights in outer space.

Cooperation in outer space should unite people, develop the awareness of the fact that we all live on the same planet and that peace and prosperity on earth depend on all of us".

"The Soviet Union consistently declares that outer space should remain an arena of peaceful cooperation, that the infinite expanses of outer space be free from weapons of any type. The attainment of that great and humanitarian objective by joint efforts is not only feasible, but is also a vital need in the name of the entire humanity's future.

I wish all participants in the conference great successes in their work and express the hope that its results will serve the cause of strengthening peace, mutual understanding and cooperation, further progress in space exploration, for the benefit of all people of our planet."

Peaceful Use Urged

LD091900 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna August 9 TASS -- TASS correspondents Lev Volnukhin and Aleksey Grigoriev report:

The flags of 117 countries are flying in front of the Hofburg Palace, where the second U.N. conference on the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful pruposes opened today. The forum is attended by about 1,000 delegates.

The conference was opened by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He stressed that 25 years ago, following the launch of the first Soviet artificial earth satellite, great prospects for space exploration opened before mankind. Outer space is an ideal scene for international cooperation, the U.N. secretary general said and stressed that the latest achievements of space technology should be used solely for the good of man.

We all are responsible for ending the escalation of the arms race, for protecting the natural resources of earth against destruction and for taking effective measures to eradicate the poverty of a considerable part of the world population. One of the ways to this goal is cooperation in space research, Perez de Cueller said in conclusion.

Words of greeting were addressed to the forum by Rudolf Kirchschlager, president of the Austrian Republic. Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr was elected to chair the conference.

Message of greetings to the participants sent by a number of heads of state were read at today's afternoon session. The participants of the forum gathered in the grand hall of the Hofburg Palace heard with particular attention the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The text of the message from the leader of the Soviet state, which ushered in the age of space research and manned space flights and which is making a vast contribution to the peaceful exploration of outer space, was read by the leader of the Soviet delegation, Vladimir Kotelnikov.

The Soviet display within the framework of an international space exhibition timed to coincide with the current U.N. conference is graphic proof of both vast achievements and peaceful goals of the USSR in space research.

The keynote of the exhibition is "space serves man", V. Trukhtanov, doctor of physics and mathematics and director of the Soviet display, told TASS correspondents. All our exhibits, including the Salyut-Soyuz complex, the Metero-Nature and Molniya satellites and others, are intended for research and for resolving practical problems in various branches of the national economy, such as weather forecasting, geology, communications and navigation. The display includes both models and actual samples of space technology, which attract visitors' attention. One of them, the receiving station of the space communication system called Moscow, will enable visitors to the Soviet pavilion to see a live TV broadcast from the orbital station Salyut-7, which is now working in outer space.

The U.N. conference in Vienna will continue its work till August 21.

WORLD GEOLOGISTS CONGRESS OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM091053 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 2

[TASS report: "World Congress of Geologists"]

[Excerpts] The 11th congress of the International Union for Quarternary Research, which unites geologists of all continents, opened in Moscow 1 August.

POWER MINISTER ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LD061222 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- Washington's "sanctions" have actually had no effect on the Soviet power engineering workers' contacts with companies in capitalist countries, Petr Neporozhniy, minister of power engineering and electrification of the USSR, has said in an interview to the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. "In addition to the contracts and agreements which are now being fulfilled," the minister said, "we are currently having talks with many American, West German, Japanese, Italian and French companies."

International cooperation is a very important matter, Neporozhniy stressed. The meeting of energy needs will remain one of the acutest problems for mankind for the next few decades. It is quite feasible although not easy to draft a strategy for the development of the world's power industry. The thing here is to work for pooling the efforts of all countries. The Soviet Union for its part is prepared to make its contribution to extending international cooperation and drafting such a strategy.

The minister noted the successful growth of cooperation in power engineering within the CEMA framework. Power exports through the Mir (peace) integrated grid are growing and the system itself is becoming ever more capacious. The Soviet Union annually transmits to fraternal countries about 20,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity, and this figure is going to double.

The Chernobylskaya [name as received] atomic power station is sending electricity to Poland and in 1985 the Khmelnitskaya APS, currently under construction, will begin to transmit power, over 750 kilometres, to the Polish city of Rzeszow. In the same year the South Ukrainian APS will begin feeding its electricity to Romania and Bulgaria.

The Soviet Union is rendering the countries of the socialist community assistance in boosting their power industries. For instance, generating units with a capacity of 500 megawatts have been put into operation at several thermal power stations in the GDR with Soviet assistance. The USSR also helps the GDR to build atomic power stations.

Socialist countries for their part manufacture equipment and instruments under agreements on specialisation and co-production. Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia take part in the construction of the Khmelnitskiy APS and Romania in building the south Ukrainian APS.

Quite a few major projects are geing built on a bilateral basis. The Hoabin hydropower scheme, a hydropower station on the Red River that will be the largest in Southeast Asia, is being built in Vietnam. It will generate more than 8000 million kilowatt hours of electricity a year. In addition, it will protect against floods a territory inhabited by about 11 million people.

"We maintain quite extensive contacts with other countries," the minister said. "Last year alone the ministry rendered technical assistance to 46 countries in designing, building and operating 284 power projects, including 104 thermal power stations, 40 hydropower stations, 56 power transmission lines and 37 substations..."

Neporozhniy said that a number of major projects were being built with Soviet assistance in Yugoslavia, Democratic Korea, Brazil, Argentina, Greece and Pakistan. Particularly many large projects have been built or are being built in India.

The Soviet Union is rendering extensive assistance to African and Asian countries. A hydropower station has been built with Soviet assistance on the Euphrates River in Syria, for instance. It annually generates 1,600 million kilowatt hours of electricity and makes it possible to irrigate vast areas of arid lands. Construction work is not an end in itself, however, since a good deal is being done to train skilled national personnel.

IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN ASSESSES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PM091347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin: "Washington's Hypocritical Policy"]

[Text] So Alexander Haig, the 59th U.S. secretary of state, has now moved from the journalists' to the historians' domain. The dramatic circumstances of his resignation (the usually calm and restrained James Reston described them as "squalid") will be the subject of repeated further analysis in historical and political journalism, but they are now past history.

It sometimes happens that policies go along with politicians. But in this case things are quite different. The politician has gone but the policy remains. It is therefore worth taking a close look at what Haig has left behind, at what the foreign policy pursued by the former general did for the United States.

It will not take long to review the record of the last 18 months. Soviet-U.S. relations have noticeably worsened. Obvious new rifts have appeared within NATO. The Japanese are voicing open displeasure with Washington. There has been an increase in anti-U.S. feeling in Latin America. A cold wind is blowing from Beijing. The Americans have gotten themselves into a mess in the Near and Middle East.

Perhaps the only addition to Washington's political assets is its increasing mutual understanding with Pretoria. True, it is a dubious addition, something of a consolation prize....

Articles on U.S. foreign policy written by Americans themselves bristle with words like "mix-up," "muddle," "confusion," "inconsistence," "vagueness," "zigzags" and so forth.

No doubt Haig will write in his memoirs one day that it was he who tried to overcome the "muddle" and "confusion" and to give U.S. foreign policy a conceptual unity and consistency. No doubt Haig will complain how difficult it is for a professional to deal with amateurs. Indeed it is, since even when executed by a professional an amateur policy remains an amateur policy. Haig proved this once again.

Americans' hopes that Reagan's team would learn as it went along were not realized. You see, only those who are aware of the limits of their experience and their knowledge can learn. But people of a very different stamp are now installed in the White House. "There is no unified policy," writes G. Ball, former U.S. secretary of state. "Reagan has no unified conception. His world view is composed of fragmentary slogans and hackneyed phrases which are...extraordinarily contradictory." And here is the view of one political observer: "The present administration has no foreign policy," asserts J. Harsch, "it simply reacts to internal political pressures. This is creating tension and dismay in the Western alliance." And finally, Anthony Lewis of the New York TIMES: "The Reagan administration," he writes, analyzing U.S. policy in the Near East, "is the most incompetent and the most pathetic U.S. administration of this century...."

I would add that it is the most hypocritical.

Only recently the U.S. leaders were vilifying everything concerning peace, disarmament and cooperation. Arms control was described as a "soporific" for Americans. "Arm and then wait and see," was how they put it. The antiwar and antinuclear movement, whose members were branded as "agents of Moscow," no less, was therefore roundly abused.

And now? Now the U.S. President says that he is all but prepared to head an antiwar demonstration. The threats emanating from the White House now alternate with high-flown sermons about peace, disarmament and negotiations....

What is the reason for this transformation? Several factors contributed to it. The U.S. allies were grumbling. The displeasure of an influential section of the U.S. political elite was beginning to make itself increasingly felt. The mass demonstrations and protests which began in West Europe eventually swept the United States, also. So Washington is changing its phraseology if not its policy.

It does not matter why or for what reasons Washington has begun to sing a different tune. It does not matter whether or not the talk of peace and cooperation is sincere or whether serious intentions lie behind the calls for negotiation. But here's the rub.

What is the most salient feature of all, the U.S. proposals on limiting and reducing arms (strategic, Eurostrategic and conventional)? The Soviet Union must reduce them by more than the United States. The justification is simple: the Soviet Union's superiority and the U.S. lag. This contention has been refuted a thousand and one times. I could cite relevant statements by more U.S. experts. But then, as everyone knows, only those who want to listen can hear....

Holding polls of one sort or another is fashionable in the West. I would like Harris or Yankelovich to poll just one man -- General Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff -- and ask him just one question: Would he be prepared to exchange the U.S. strategic triad for the Soviet strategic forces? It would be very intersting to hear his answer....

To continue. All U.S. proposals are based on the premise that the United States will continue its arms buildup programs. Moreover, even after the U.S. President completed his "disarmament triptych," Washington announced the creation of a special Space Command, decided to increase production of neutron warheads and refused to continue talks on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests.

Finally, it is impossible to fail to see that in parallel with the talks underway in Geneva and Vienna an alarming restructuring of U.S. strategic thinking is taking place. The search for "rational means" of waging a nuclear missile war has been stepped up.

Research is in progress to establish the feasibility of winning such a war. "To win brilliantly" is how one National Security Council consultant has described the Pentagon's new strategy.

But this is how things stand. All the signs are that the invitation to negotiate issuing from Washington is a tactical maneuver aimed at softening the impression that the present administration is too bellicose and placating the allies and public opinion. By putting forward proposals which they know to be unacceptable to the USSR the Americans are trying to put Moscow in the position of being an intractable partner. Frederick the Great of Prussia once said: "Politics and roguery are one and the same." In its approach to politics the White House is remarkably reminiscent of "old Fritz."

Nuclear missile parity does not suit the Americans. They do not like the fact that the Soviet Union has all it needs to fittingly rebuff an aggressor. But their explicit demand for military superiority, which means a savage confrontation with the Soviet Union, prompted such a negative reaction in the West, including the United States, that they cannot ignore it. Hence the hypocrity, maneuvering and amateurish ploys aimed at ensuring U.S. supremacy and nothing less by hook or by crook.

But it seems that it is difficult to constantly dissemble. And the U.S. "peacemakers" have been reverting to their usual tone. This was the case when Reagan lectured the British parliamentarians and at the United Nations. Speaking there as a "citizen of the world," the U.S. President astounded even unshockable fellow Americans.

Here is an extract from an interview conducted by a journalist from the newspaper the Philadelphia INQUIRER with Edward Rowny, head of the U.S. delegation at the strategic arms talks:

"Question: General Rowny, you are on record as saying that the political atmosphere between the United States and the Soviet Union is of great importance to the success of the talks. I am puzzled by the fact that on the eve of your negotiations President Reagan seemed to be doing his utmost to adopt an extremely hard-line anti-Soviet stance in his UN address. This can scarcely help to improve the atmosphere. How do you explain this?

Answer: I do not believe that President Reagan has altered his position.... And I have not noticed any change in his position. He did not intend to soften his statement merely to promote any talks. We want the atmosphere to be better. And we would like it to become better. Everything depends on the Russians."

The general began in a very businesslike way. Despite his reference to "any talks," everything remains as before. But even he did not refrain from the hypocritical conclusion that everything depends on the Russians. Incidentally, the new U.S. secretary of state has already found time to state that the establishment of constructive relations between the United States and the USSR depends exclusively on the Soviet Union's behavior.

What, then, "depends on the Russians"? To create a favorable background for the talks we proposed to the Americans that -- on a reciprocal basis -- new types of armaments should not be produced. Washington said no. We are prepared to halt the arms race and freeze present levels. And again we hear: No! We stated that we would renounce the first use of nuclear weapons and urged the Americans to do likewise, and again -- no.

And again the Americans are being hypocritical, evading the truth and concealing it. If we use nuclear weapons, they say, it will be only and exclusively for defense purposes. There would seem to be some logic in this position. But let us ask: What were the Americans doing in Vietnam? Were they attacking or defending? Of course, from official Washington's viewpoint they were defending. And what is Israel doing in Lebanon? Well, defending itself, of course, they will tell us. Given this concept of defense, when all-out aggression is termed defense, the U.S. reservation looks extremely abiguous and hypocritical. In addition the nature and trend of the modernization of U.S. strategic forces shows that the Pentagon strategists are continuing to think of a first, disarming strike -- an idea on the far side of sanity, the same search for the rational in the irrational.

The United States' relations with its own allies are also imbued with hypocrisy. Early this summer R. Reagan toured Western Europe. U.S. propaganda made this trip out to be a "triumph of Atlantic solidarity." Fanfares were heard. True, there were amusing exceptions. Here is how the Baltimore SUN describes them: It becomes clear to you "that things are going badly when the administration has to present as a triumph for the United States the fact that the President only fell asleep twice during public meetings with foreign leaders. To be fair it must be admitted that sleep got the better of the President during an economic conference and during his audience with the pope. Economics are boring enough and many people have long made a habit of sleeping through sermons. But on the other hand this summit level economic conference was the most important aspect of Reagan's European trip, and the pope was preaching his sermon to Reagan personally."

It is in vain that the U.S. journalist sniggers at his President. Well, the man was tired, his allies had worn him out.... But to be serious, Reagan's partners formed the impression that the U.S. President had begun to understand the West Europeans' concerns and anxieties and at any rate would not aggravate their difficulties.

But the President returned home and to the accompaniment of the same talk about solidarity West Europe received several heavy blows. Reagan's sanctions, designed to wreck the construction of the gas pipeline from the USSR to West Europe, in fact signify gross and flagrant U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the largest European powers. Paris, Bonn and Rome were indignant. The U.S. whip riled even Thatcher. The scandal continues.

Of course, the gas pipeline will be built. And let us hope that the shameless conduct of the "guys from California" will serve as a good lesson to West Europe.

One more detail. Americans are obsessed with U.S. leadership. The United States "defends" everyone, is "concerned" for everyone, extends its reliable hand of friendship to everyone.... But after many years of frequently painfully hard discussions an international convention on the law of the sea has been worked out. For the interests of all, the convention, naturally, imposes some restrictions on each. But what about the "leader"? The "leader" must not be restricted. And Washington, against the will of 130 states, against the opinion of many U.S. experts, is refusing to sign the convention. What then? If leadership does not succeed on dry land, perhaps it will on the seabed?

In general it is hard to deal with the Americans now. They dissemble, twist and turn, say one thing and do another. They have many ambitions and a great deal of self-esteem. They have little responsibility. But what can you do? We do not choose our partners, they are given us by destiny, by history. We have to talk and negotiate with them although, to be frank, I do not believe that any serious agreement can be reached with the Americans as long as Reagan is in the White House.

Recently more or less optimistic opinions have been voiced in connection with the emergence of G. Shultz, for whom a great future is predicted. Thus the well-known U.S. journalist J. Kraft writes: "In terms of his experience and intellect Shultz considerably surpasses all leading members of the Reagan administration. Many look like pygmies by comparison. I can scarcely believe that having assumed his post he will influence only foreign policy. It is highly likely that he will become the President's chief advisor on economic questions, social policy and international affairs." That is doubtful.

Most probably no marked improvements will take place in Washington's policy. Under the present U.S. leadership it will remain a destabilizing factor in international relations. This will complicate and delay the solution of many urgent problems. At the same time perfectly real opportunities exist for limiting and restricting Washington's adverse influence on world affairs. And it is not only the Soviet Union that is interested in that.

U.S., USSR ARMS SALES POLICIES CONTRASTED

PM091147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 3

[TASS observer I. Ablamov article: "Who Is Foisting Arms Race on World"]

[Text] The Reagan administration has put lies into mass production. One forgery after another is produced deep within Washington departments. The latest swindle is the U.S. State Department report on weapons deliveries to the developing countries in 1972-1981. What dodges the authors resort to in order to try to relieve the United States of the responsibility for foisting the arms race on the developing countries and for fueling seats of tension that reach the point of armed conflict in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

As is well known, with the current administration's arrival in power the sharply increased flow of American weapons goes mainly to pro-American military dictatorships and fascist-style regimes.

However, the State Department report excludes some of these faithful U.S. clients from the list of the Third World with one objective -- to distort the real picture and to make out that the Soviet Union is supplying more weapons to these regions that the United States and therefore is guilty of fueling tension.

The Soviet Union does not conceal the fact that it supplies weapons to those who are fighting for the just cause of national liberation and the strengthening of national independence, regarding this as its sacred duty. But it supplies them not for aggression, but for the forced defense of peace-loving developing states from the danger the imperialists' intervention and the aggressive actions of their stooges. As the recent events in the Near East show, Soviet weapons successfully serve the cause of the peoples' freedom.

The United States, which has long been the world's biggest weapons trader, is another matter. It foists a monstrous burden of militarization on the developing countries, diverting tremendous funds from the struggle against economic backwardness, hunger and poverty.

In the seventies the United States supplied around half the weapons acquired by the developing countries. It is thought that American military exports this year alone will reach $30 billion, of which a tremendous share will go to the developing countries.

At the end of 1980 the Pentagon alone had export orders worth $56 billion. As incontrovertible facts show, American weapons serve aggression, interference in sovereign states' internal affairs and the suppression of the national liberation movement. Almost 80 percent of all the weapons exported by Washington go to the countries of the Near and Middle East, chiefly Israel. It was the United States that armed to the teeth the Israeli military, who have perpetrated bloody carnage in Lebanon.

American weapons have been used to perpetrate the mass slaughter in El Salvador. American weapons were used in the provocations against the peoples of Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique and Kampuchea.

Attention is bound to be attracted by the fact that, while the United States supplies aggressors like the Israeli criminals with modern weapons, it sells obsolete weapons to many other countries, leaving them defenseless in the face of imperialist aggression. Thus over half the American aerial bombs supplied to the Argentine Air Force proved useless for fighting the British Navy during the Falkland crisis -- in simple terms, they failed to explode. Even Pentagon specialists believe that had the American weapons been more reliable the outcome of the military operations between Britain and Argentina could have been different.

The Soviet Union pits against the U.S. line of foisting an arms race on the developing countries a course of disarmament and of utilizing the released funds for development needs, which is what its many peace initiatives are aimed at.

U.S. PROPAGANDA INTENSIFIES CONFRONTATION

LD030704 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 3 Aug 82

["Policy of Big Lie" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- Unable to justify its hegemonistic line of destroying everything positive achieved in the international arena in the seventies, the present United States administration combines its turn towards fanning tension and intensifying confrontation with rude anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, converting them into a tool of stepping up the arms race, a means of undermining detente, Yuriy Kornilov writes in the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA (SOCIALIST INDUSTRY), today.

The scope and intensity of the psychological attacks launched by the foes of peace are borne out by such data: The "upper echelon" of Western propaganda today has over 300 major ideological centers, while the army of ideological wreckers, hostile to socialism, can vie for their numerical strength with the armed forces of imperialist states.

This army is being led from the United States, whose ruling circles have elevated anti-communism to the rank of state policy, the author of the article remarks. Malicious concoctions about the USSR, its allies and friends are being hatched precisely in Washington's "corridors of power" -- in the White House and Congress, in the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency, while the gigantic propaganda machine of the United States and NATO takes up these anti-Soviet campaigns whose purpose is to smear the peace-loving and principled policy of the USSR, to distort and discredit our ideals and at the same time to try to rehabilitate capitalism to embellish the facade of its delapidated edifice.

Slander, multiplied by hypocrisy, brazen lies, strongly mixed with duplicity and pharisaism -- this is today one of the main components of the hegemonistic foreign policy of the United States, Yuriy Kornilov emphasizes. The main myth the architects of this policy are most strongly manipulating with is the so-called "Soviet threat". Facts and evidence? The United States rulers have no facts and evidence and cannot have them. But what is noteworthy is: These provocative concoctions on a mythical "threat" are masterminded and orchestrated, above all, by Washington's official circles -- i.e., by those who openly regard force, pressure and threats as the aim and virtually the only instrument of their foreign policy.

The ideologists of imperialism, who fear like fire the ever-increasing strength of the example of real socialism, are widely prattling about "tyranny" and "freedom", about "totalitarianism" and "human rights", seeking to smear the USSR and simultaneously, without any foundation, claim for themselves the role of "pillars of democracy". But this trick, too, is not new, the article says, and in this direction also Washington's slanderous arrows are breaking and falling down without attaining their target. And the crux of the matter is not only that the malicious calumny of the anti-Sovieteers has long been refuted by life. The role of champions of "freedom" has been played by those whose aggressive course ever more closely intermingles with the militaristic criminal policy and the Nazi practice of Zionism, who wherever this is possible implant and foster bloody anti-people's regimes and number amidst their friends a whole array of obscurantists and usurpers of all kinds, from Chilean fascists and butchers of the Pol-Pot clique to the ringleaders of the racist gang usurping power in the Republic of South Africa. "Allegiance" to democracy is pledged by those who created and foster a gigantic machine of legalized arbitrariness in the United States, brutally suppressing any manifestation of non-conformity. "Human rights", the newspaper emphasizes, are discussed by those whose anti-people's domestic policy led to an unprecedented scope of corruption and crime in the United States, to unemployment exceeding ten million for the first time after the "great depression" of the thirties and to 30 million Americans now living below the poverty line.

FORTHCOMING 12TH CCP NATIONAL CONGRESS VIEWED

Changes Expected

OW081832 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Listeners: Beijing at last has announced that the 12th CCP national congress will be held on 1 September 1982. This was pointed out in the communique of the 7th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee held in China's capital on 6 August. Before the plenary session was convened, a 6-day preparatory meeting was held. A commentary by our station observer Mulatov follows:

The communique of the 7th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee shows that the 12th CCP national congress will examine the report of the Central Committee and the revised draft of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China approved by the 7th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

There are various indications that at the forthcoming 12th CCP national congress, the Beijing leaders will confirm the changes in Mao Zedong thought and the changes in China's internal affairs since the 11th CCP National Congress held in July 1977. The essence of these changes is to abandon Mao Zedong's viewpoint on the Cultural Revolution, acknowledge the harmfulness of the personality cult of Mao Zedong and affirm the newly formulated Maoism, or more precisely the Deng Xiaoping-style of Maoism. The new Maoism has opened up vast room for spreading procapitalist tendencies in China.

It is very hard to say now whether or not the Beijing leaders can present a well-conceived and fairly long-range social and economic development plan to the 12th CCP national congress. Since Mao Zedong's death, achieving further social and economic development in China has always been the most difficult question for the Chinese leaders. This question is also the source of acute differences existing among party, government and army organizations at all levels in China.

In addition, the following situation has also attracted people's attention: Since Mao Zedong's death, none of the long-range economic plans implemented by the Chinese leaders have been carried through to the end. They formulated an economic and social development plan for 1976-1985, but it was scrapped soon afterwards. Then the Beijing authorities, having drawn some experience and abandoned nonfeasible aspects, presented to the Chinese people a new 10-year plan for 1981-1990. However, the Beijing leaders so far have not put forward a finalized current 5-year plan.

At the same time, we should see the adverse consequences caused in China in recent years by the practice of the experience based on Deng Ziaoping's thinking or the so-called "spirit of market socialism." The open-door policy for foreign capitalists has caused even more serious consequences in China. The Chinese press has repeatedly admitted that the open-door policy has a direct relationship with the present inflow of bourgeois thinking into China.

Dear listeners: In short, it is very hard to expect the 12th CCP national congress to fundamentally solve those acute problems about which the cadres, party members and working people are concerned. Everyone has witnessed the failure of one after another of the so-called "Chinese-style" social and economic development policies imposed on the CCP by Deng Xiaoping. Many CCP members know that the reason for China's failure to overcome its present crisis of faith is that the present Beijing leaders' policies are not based on scientific socialism and are in violation of the common law of socialist construction, which has been tested by the rich historical experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the experience gained by the PRC in its first 10 years.

Can the Chinese leaders present a plan to the 12th CCP national congress based on science for solving China's social and economic problems? We regret that the Chinese leaders' current policies do not provide any ground for a positive answer to that question.

Economic Differences

OW092007 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] According to a resolution adopted by the 7th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Commitee, the 12th CPC national congress will be held in Beijing on 1 September. As everyone knows, the congress was originally scheduled to be convened at the end of 1980. However, it has not been held on schedule for many reasons, particularly the differences within the Chinese leadership over some fundamental issues. Our station commentator (He Ning) has the following comments on this matter:

Listeners, many foreign observers have pointed out that great differences over economic issues exist within the present Chinese leadership. So far, there has not been a consensus on the long-range strategy for economic development. Only some contradictory plans have been put forward. In fact, the three previous CPC national congresses did not discuss important economic questions in China, such as national budget deficits, unemployment, inflation and rising prices. Many observers do not think that the forthcoming CPC national congress can formulate an explicit and feasible economic plan to solve China's acute social and economic problems.

The Chinese leaders hold different views on the form and development of various component parts of the so-called China model. So far, they have not solved such questions as the correct relationship between regulation by planning and regulation by the market, the extent to which various economic systems are allowed to exist and the arrangements for the interests of individuals, collectives and the state. Facts show that there is no consensus on existing economic policies within the Chinese supreme leadership. I would like to remind you that Deng Xiaoping's current policies are based on his intention to combine socialist achievements with capitalist achievements. The advocates of his policies have promised that the policies will soon bring about progress and overcome economic difficulties in the country, but their promise has not come true. At the national industrial and communications conference, Premier Zhao had to admit that various serious problems exist not only in the industrial and communications departments, but also in the financial department and in the national economy as a whole.

At present, those who oppose Deng Xiaoping have pointed out that economic stagnation, lack of economic planning and rising economic crimes are directly related to Deng Xiaoping's policies. According to reports by foreign reporters in Beijing, the preparation for the 12th CPC national congress has further intensified the factional struggles within the Chinese supreme leadership and worsened the differences over economic strategy. Facts have proved that the struggle within the top-level cliques and the economic difficulties cause the CPC's orientation to fluctuate and confuse the minds of the broad masses of cadres. More and more people in China have known that the interests of various cliques in the Chinese leadership are placed above the interests of the entire society.

PREVALENCE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN PRC NOTED

PM061241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by B. Barakhta: "China: Another Experiment?"]

[Text] At the present time, according to Chinese press data, there are around 1.5 million so-called "private businesses" employing nearly 2 million people in the trade and consumer services sphere in the PRC. In the last 3 years the number of businesses has increased eightfold, and the number of people working in them has increased sevenfold. However, as the paper GUANGMING RIBAO wrote, even more of these businesses are operating without official authorization.

Of course, it would be premature to talk about the appearance of a classic private capitalist sector in China. But, as the Chinese proverb says, even a thick rope begins to rot with the first strand; especially as it is official policy to encourage private enterprise in every way.

Addressing the national workers conference on industry and transport in the spring, PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang confirmed that this policy remains unchanged. Therefore, the so-called "revitalization of the economy" implies the revival of the mixed economy and the encouragement of the Chinese and foreign bourgeoisie. A propaganda item pointed out in this connection the fact that the CCP is not only "totally in favor of private business, but is also defending the owner's interests politically and is helping him with money, raw materials and semimanufactures. It is not a temporary measure, but a long-term course."

About 18 months ago only the family and two hired apprentices could be employed in a private business. Now, in accordance with a recent State Council and CCP Central Committee resolution, a private business can be started up employing relatives and having two "assistants" and five "apprentices." Addressing a recent conference on theoretical matters relating to economic reform, the well-known Beijing economist Xue Muqiao noted that private enterprises of a "semisocialist and nonsocialist nature," employing more than 10 hired workers and employees, have already appeared in a number of places in China. Moreover, according to him, at some state plants and factories workers and employees are permitted to invest their savings in their development and to obtain a corresponding dividend.

Some trade in homemade flyswatters, others in slippers. Privately run eating houses are competing successfully with state catering establishments and snack bars, the paper ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO wrote. Private workshops are opening up -- to repair radio sets, door locks and bicycles. An enterprising young man in a province of southern China founded a company buying up cicadas and exporting them to Hong Kong.

The Chinese countryside has not escaped the "new trends." By the start of this year more than 90 percent of the country's agricultural teams were operating in accordance with the so-called production responsibility system, whereby individual households are allotted specific agricultural production assignments. In recent months the paper RENMIN RIBAO has more than once talked anxiously about the grave consequences of this experiment. In many parts of the country, the CCP Central Committee organ noted, land is being arbitrarily divided up and place in private hands, fields are frequently reverting to former owners or are being leased and people are also trying to make them inheritable. It has even reached the point where peasants have started dismantling farmyards, saying: "I brought this beam here during collectivization." In Shandong Province, RENMIN RIBAO wrote, peasants in Jiaxiang Xian sold a plot of land and 50 buildings belonging to the team and divided the money -- 29,000 yuan -- among themselves.

Various "unions" and "association" of owners of private businesses are being set up in the PRC. Last July a union was founded in Harbin. It has 800 members and branches in all seven districts of the city. The "Shanghai patriotic construction company," formed in September 1979, is very active, with a membership of 1,000 manufacturers and traders and capital of 57 million yuan. Moreover, Beijing has laid down that "business people's" political rights are not limited in any way.

Private businessmen are allowed to join the CCP and set up their own "sector" party organizations. Rong Yiren, former big capitalist and now chairman of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation is a member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. The Chinese press reports that the owners of private businesses have already acquired a number of elected seats in many local people's congresses and in the NPC [National People's Congress]. Organizations for former industrialists and traders have stepped up their activity.

The virus of private ownership ideology and the spirit of ready money and easy profit are spreading in Chinese society infecting various strata of the population and especially young people. The central press is now talking of the danger of the "peaceful transformation" of the party and state. "In the last three years," a RENMIN RIBAO observer wrote, "contraband activity, speculation and bribery have spread everywhere. Bourgeois ideology is rotting society's moral foundations."

A special slang reflecting the "new trends" in the country's life has also sprung up in China. "Pluck a feather from a passing goose" means engage in extortion; "invite guests and send out gifts" means to bribe. If a cadre worker wants to emphasize his influential status and his ability to "sweeten" anyone, he will inevitably say: "When you build a house near the water, you get a splendid view of the moon."

The Chinese leadership and propaganda say that all these trends are under strict control and that the increasing number of private businesses will not have an adverse effect on the socialist character of the national economy and society as a whole. But, to all appearances, even now not always and not everywhere is Beijing managing to curb the private ownership phenomenon. These "trends" in the PRC have not gone unnoticed in the West. "This experiment," the Washington POST wrote, 'may substantially alter the social structure of China."

PRC TRADE TACTICS IN THIRD WORLD CRITICIZED

LD061118 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 6 Aug 82

["China: Making Profits at the Expense of Developing Countries" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- Peking's thrust into commodity markets in Asia, Africa and Latin America adds up to nothing less than trade and economic expansion. This conclusion is drawn by the Soviet foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA], analysing China's policy in developing countries.

Peking, it says, "persists in its policy of unbalanced trade exchanges. China's exports, as a rule, outweigh its imports from developing countries by many times. The principles of equality and mutual benefit are completely ignored. The currency revenues obtained in this way go to pay for the lion's share of Chinese purchases in the West."

China's export surplus in trade with Asian (excluding Hong Kong), African and Latin American countries rose from 10 million dollars in 1960 to 1.5 billion dollars in 1980. China's deficit in trade with capitalist countries in the same period went from 265 million dollars to nearly 6 billion dollars, the weekly reports.

"In recent years Peking obviously was no longer satisfied with the amount of its former currency revenues because its purchases of Western machinery, technology and military hardware are on the increase and it needs hard currency to pay for them. So Chinese consumer goods which fail to find any market in the West literally inundate the markets of Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and other Asian countries." The NEW TIMES says that China's net currency profits from trade with newly-free states now grow six times as fast as they did in 1970-77.

"Regarding the accumulation of convertible currency as their goal, Peking leaders pursue it without any Chinese ceremony. They use dumping, a destructive means of dealing with rivals, without being ashamed of this. The prices of Chinese exports often are 10, 30 or even 50 percent lower than world prices. By creating the illusion that trade with China is especially profitable, this simple trick helps China monopolise the national markets of developing countries," the magazine writes.

Peking, it says further, gets more profits "also because imperialist powers, flirting with it, grant it economic benefits at the expense of developing countries." Thus the Common Market countries agreed to double the volume of textile imports from China at the expense of imports from developing Asian countries. Japan granted China preferential tariff status. For India, for example, this means that as early as the nearest future China's trade and economic expansion may cause a 20 percent drop in India's export revenues.

"The use of the considerable political and economic potential of newly-free independent states in its own, great-power interests and free access to their rich economic resources -- all this, as the Chinese leadership sees it, should play a role of no small importance in its global hegemonistic plans," the Soviet magazine says.

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO PRC VIEWED

LD062322 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Speaking at a reception in Beijing, the prime minister of Australia, Malcom Fraser, now visiting China, alleged the Soviet Union is to blame for the current aggravation of tensions in the world. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang fully supported this allegation. The anti-Soviet allegations made by Australian and Chinese leaders have no grounds at all. Our news analyst comments.

The Soviet Union's active and consistent struggle for peace and detente is known the world over. The recent major step of the Soviet Union in this direction which has been highly assessed in the world was the commitment not to use nuclear weapons first. On the Soviet Union's initiative negotiations were resumed with the United States and other NATO countries on a number of key international issues. This country has advanced constructive proposals to improve the political situation in the Persian Gulf basin and in the Far East.

It is the ruling circles of the United States and other imperialist countries that are guilty of the current deterioration of the world situation. They strive to revitalize the cold war, alter the existing military-strategic balance of power and start another round of arms race. In this bid they enjoy all-round support of the Beijing leaders whose policy is a major source of instability and conflict in Asia. China has carried out aggressions on India and Vietnam, continuously stages armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, pursues a subversive policy for the ASEAN countries.

The conservative leadership of Australia has considerably contributed to the aggravating of tensions in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean basin. It has intensified its war preparations within the ANZUS military bloc, of which Australia is a member together with the United States and New Zealand. The present Australian authorities have agreed on the expansion of the United States' military bases on the continent and on the (?stoppings) of American warships carrying nuclear weapons in Australian ports.

Beijing welcomes the military build-up of the United States, Australia and New Zealand and the military activity of the ANZUS bloc as a whole. The anti-Soviet attacks of Australian and Chinese premiers at the negotiations in Beijing are apparently designed to cover up the aggressive militarist policies of China, Australia and their imperialist partners. These policies are currently acquiring a clearer shape, owing to the plans for setting up the so-called Pacific community to be made up of the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, the ASEAN countries and China. The (?conjecturate) partners within the so-called Pacific community expand bilateral and multilateral military ties. The setting up of the community is clearly a militarist undertaking, for the community will apparently become another factor of aggravating tensions in the world -- the responsibility for which Beijing and Canberra are trying to place upon the USSR.

CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER CITED ON PRC'S ANTI-SOVIETISM

PM061215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Beijing Falsifiers"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Aug -- China's leaders, seeing that their frank words about their adherence to war as a means of achieving their aims is not understood or supported by anyone, have also begun to "struggle" for peace and disarmament, the CSSR's PRACE writes. However, this concern, the newspaper notes, is just a facade. Beijing's tactical maneuvers signify absolutely no change in its strategic course geared toward undermining the process of detente and kindling nuclear war.

In the PRC leadership's opinion, the main blame for exacerbating the international situation falls on the USSR, the newspaper writes. The main motive for Beijing's anti-Soviet propaganda remains the slanderous thesis that the Soviet Union is "the main source of the threat to peace throughout the world." This thesis is also heard incessantly in the Chinese leader's public statements.

The USSR's latest initiatives aimed toward averting the nuclear threat and ending the arms race which were contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly's special session have become the target of Beijing's intensive attacks. Beijing's leaders are trying at all costs to belittle the significance of the USSR's pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons.

Contrary to the truth, Beijing is trying to make it seem as though the United States has not initiated each new arms race spiral, but has "merely risen" to the challenge. Beijing has "forgotten" Washington's statements on the possibility of delivering a first nuclear strike and of launching a limited nuclear war.

This Beijing falsification of the reasons for the worsening of international tension fully coincides with the Pentagon and NATO propaganda line and thier attempts to justify the arms race, and this is no coincidence. This slander is also serving similar aims.

Just like imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists are intensively building up their military potential on the pretext of the "Soviet threat." China's military spending increased again this year. Beijing's nuclear arsenal is being expanded and its conventional weapons updated. The sympathy shown by Chinese propaganda for the U.S. militarist policy, PRACE notes, has another aspect: China's leaders are thereby stressing the "need" to supply them with modern Western weapons.

PRC DESIRE TO EXPAND INFLUENCE IN ASIA VIEWED

GF100440 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Station observer's commentary: "Beijing Stand Regarding Asia"]

[Excerpts] The (?tendency) to organize a new onslaught against Vietnam continues in Beijing. The PRC has been organizing and training its troops on its borders with Vietnam. Meanwhile, PRC troops are also deployed on the Lao border. On the other hand, Beijing is supplying arms to the remnants of the Pol Pot clique's armed forces. It is worth recalling that the Pol Pot clique, during its term of office in Kampuchea, caused the deaths of over 3 million Kampucheans. Groups supporting Pol Pot have established themselves in Laos and are endeavoring to impede the effort made in Kampuchea to set up a new life.

Within the framework of its plunderous objectives, Beijing attaches a great deal of importance to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Beijing's viewpoint is that winning over Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos constitutes the first stop toward strengthening the PRC's influence in Asia. It will be recalled that Mao Zedong bequeathed his successors the takeover of Southeast Asia together with all its resources.

A weekly published in India, [name indistinct], has written that there is not a single country in Asia which has been left outside the sphere of Beijing's policy of banditry. In order to achieve their goals, the Maoists have resorted to every means. They are even interferring in internal affairs and are endeavoring to create clashes among China's neighbors. Furthermore, they are putting forward a number of border claims at the expense of their neighbors.

Meanwhile, it will be useful to draw attention to the fact that Washington is strongly supporting Beijing's banditry in Asia. The ruling circles in the United States regard the escalation of tension in Asia by PRC leaders as conducive to their interests. In fact, the ruling circles in the United States are looking for opportunities to realize their own dark intentions in thir region. This is why they have raised the question of supplying modern arms to the Beijing leaders.

PROTEST OF JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REWRITE NOTED

Revival of Militarism

OW071309 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 5 Aug 82

[(Kalin) commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The attempts to rewrite history in new textbooks published in Japan have continued to receive extensive criticism from Chinese official circles and propaganda organizations. China's JIEFANGJUN BAO said that the Japanese Education Ministry's revision of history textbooks implied a revival in Japanese militarism.

This station's observer, (Kalin), stated: It was natural and reasonable that the Chinese people should be very much disgruntled by Japan's attempts to forge the history of Japanese aggression against China and conceal atrocities committed by Japan's bellicose elements in the 1930's and 40's. The distortion of the universally known historical facts in Japan's textbooks was obvious to all, and it was right and proper to oppose such a distortion. JIEFANGJUN BAO's opinion that such a revision of the textbooks symbolized a revival in Japanese militarism was also completely reasonable.

However, Chinese newspapers have not mentioned the cause of present Japanese militarism. Facts have proved that it is the U.S. imperialists and Beijing leaders who have helped raise Japan's bellicose arrogance. As everyone knows, under pressure from the United States, the Japanese ruling clique has in the past few years formulated and proceeded to carry out an extensive militarist plan. One of the targets of this plan is to use the so-called patrolling functions of Japan's navy and air force to supplement the United States' military involvement in the Pacific Ocean. According to Pentagon plans, Japan would protect the sea and air transport routes within 1,000 nautical miles of her shores.

From this, people can see that the strategy of the U.S. imperialists in this region is to use not only their own force, but also the now-reviving Japanese militarist force to ensure the fulfillment of imperialist targets. However, this situation has not, as a matter of fact, embarrassed the Beijing leaders. During his visit to Tokyo in early June, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that military and political relations between the United States and Japan, based on the so-called security treaty, did not have any contradictions with the development of their relations with China. If this were not an instigation for the revival of Japanese militarism, then what else was it?

Moreover, high-ranking Chinese leaders alleged that because Japan is an economically developed country it has the right to become a military power and that China does not feel worried about Japan being armed with nuclear weapons. If this were not an instigation for the revival of Japanese militarism, then what was it? Furthermore, precisely at the time when official protests were being made against the Japanese actions, Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang officially called on Ito, director-general of Japan's Defense Agency, and the two sides concluded an agreement under which the military departments of the two countries would exchange more military experts.

Considering all this, we maintain that the thesis of the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN was very accurate in writing that the Beijing regime's expression of protest was hypocritical and was merely intended to deceive the Chinese people and the international public and to cover up Beijing's plans to further strengthen its collusion with imperialist and militarist forces.

U.S., Chinese Involvement

PM091607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 5

[Political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Notes": "Why History Is Being Rewritten"]

[Text] Tokyo's official circles are clearly disconcerted, not to say alarmed, by the wave of protest sweeping neighboring Asian countries.

Beijing has made official representations via the Foreign Ministry. In Seoul matters have reached the point of street demonstrations. Against what? Against Japanese militarism. (In a historical context, it is true, since in our day the Chinese and South Korean authorities have so far merely been indulgent toward Japan's rearmament.) It can be seen that they have touched a very painful nerve.

Beijing has accused Tokyo of actions contrary to the spirit of the 1972 joint statement on the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. (A visit to Beijing by the head of the Japanese Government had been planned in connection with the 10th anniversary of that event.) It emerges from XINHUA reports that the Chinese Government is protesting "against the Japanese Education Ministry's distortation of the history of the Japanese militarist aggression against China and is demanding that the Japanese side rectify errors in textbooks approved for primary and secondary schools."

The attempts "to rewrite history" that are in question have a quite obvious aim: to hide from young students the truth about the Japanese military's crimes in the thirties and forties. No wonder they have caused indignation in the countries which at one time were victims of Japanese aggression: China, North and South Korea and Singapore.

These amendments are quite indicative. Where there used to be references to Japanese forces' military intervention or invasion, it now says that they "entered" or "advanced" in various places. The word "aggression" has completely disappeared. The occupiers' barbarous reprisals against the civilians of Nanjing is justified by the fact that "the Japanese Army suffered great losses because of the Chinese forces' stubborn resistance." The deportation of Koreans to forced labor camps is now treated as the "application of Koreans of the order on national mobilization."

For Tokyo it is nothing new to rearrange school programs and alter textbooks. As long ago as the sixties, Prof (Saburo Iyenaga), author of the "New History of Japan" for senior pupils, brought an action against the Education Ministry for making more and more alterations to texts. In essence, the alterations were gradual deviation from the assessment of the last war as a criminal act on the part of Japan's militarist rulers.

It is noteworthy that even then a paragraph devoted to Article 9 of the postwar Constitution was modified: "The Japanese Constitution," it said, "expressed the people's desire for peace. It proclaims that Japan rejects war forever as a means of resolving international disputes and will not create any armed forces." Instead of these words only the following sentence appeared in the textbook: "The Constitution says that desiring universal peace, Japan will not wage wars which cause the people misfortune."

Scarcely had the day of the mythical Emperor Jimmu's accession to the throne been restored as a state holiday despite public protests than the legend of this "founder of the Japanese state" again returned to school textbook pages, too. Progressive forces objected to this not only because this "fact" lacks scientific foundation, but because the holiday marked before Japanese militarism's rout as "State Foundation Day" left an unpleasant memory.

"Right up to the end of the war," the newspaper YOMIURI wrote, "Japanese children were not taught historical facts but myths. They were taught that Japan is a sacred land ruled by the unbroken dynasty of Jimmu's descendants. They were forced to learn Jimmu's motto by heart: 'Eight corners of the world under one roof." The idea contained in this motto formed the spiritual basis of the aggressive, imperialist, bellicose, nationalist Japan."

YOMIURI is absolutely right. And it is for those very reasons that the Japanese public (and the public of neighboring Asian countreis) cannot fail to feel alarm over the trend which Japanese teachers have sarcastically called "the revival of the gods." Attempts to distort the historical truth, to hide history's lessons from young people and to remove hatred of war from their consciousness is ideological preparation for the country's rearmament and a constituent part of the course of its militarization.

LAO PREMIER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR 'REST'

LD091830 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic arrived in the Soviet Union today for a rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

MOSCOW TV ON USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN SRV

LD092330 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The world community is expressing deep concern in connection with the preparations for the mass production of chemical weapons being conducted in the United States. Here is reportage by our correspondent S. Alekseyev from Vietnam, whose people have experienced the horrors of chemical warfares:

Approximately 2 million people in Vietnam have become victims of U.S. chemical weapons. Thousands have died; others have been disabled for life; many are still being treated in hospitals and clinics. As a result of poisoning with so-called Agent Orange, a substance containing (?dioxin) which was spread on a huge scale over densely populated regions in South Vietnam by the American Air Force, the number of cancer cases is increasing. Many are giving birth to children with defects.

Here is (Ho Kuin), dean of the Biology Department of Hanoi University and member of the commission for investigating the crimes committed by the United States during chemical warfare in Vietnam: From 1962 to 1971 the United States used chemical weapons on a huge scale in the south of our country.

Forests in an area of 2 million hectares have been poisoned and destroyed. According to estimates and the opinion of foreign scientists who visited these regions, about 40 years will be needed to revive these poisoned tropical forest. The American Air Force spread defoliants methodically and repeatedly. The death of the trees has led to the death of the forest wildlife and caused irreversible changes in the soil, which has become infertile. A terrible fate has come to people living in these forests -- even to those who were born here after the war.

IZVESTIYA NOTES DELEGATION'S VISIT TO INDONESIA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 August in the morning edition publishes on page 4 a TASS report datelined Jakarta, 2 August under the heading "In a Spirit of Mutual Understanding." The IZVESTIYA version has been compared to the item published on pages E 2-3 of the 3 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Supreme Soviet Group Concludes Indonesia Visit": "Summary of Activities." Both items were found to be identical with the following variation:

IZVESTIYA adds the following passage to the end of the item:

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Jakarta 3 August. The delegation included USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.D. Zhilovskiy, D.I. Kachin, L.V. Markin and V.P. Mukhin.

The delegation was in Indonesia on an official visit at the parliament's invitation.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV-HUSAK MEETING

PM091155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Contribution"]

[Text] Prague, 4 Aug -- The Crimea meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak are outstanding events which always give new impetus to the development and deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, our friendship and our firm, indestructible alliance, RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, writes today. It devotes an editorial to the friendly meeting in the Crimea the other day between the leaders of the two parties and states.

The Crimea meetings, the article says, constitute an important contribution to the coordination of joint actions and are evidence of the firm ideological and political unity of the CPSU and CPCZ. They sum up the results of cooperation and outline further paths in the joint struggle to establish the ideals of progress, freedom and social justice in the world, the struggle for lasting peace on earth.

In this year's friendly meeting, L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak examined a wide range of questions, devoting particular attention to mutual cooperation. The USSR and CSSR have achieved outstanding successes in implementing the economic integration program. Above all, our countries are focusing their efforts on those spheres of decisive significance for scientific and technical progress.

The further advance of the USSR and the CSSR, the new tasks in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, the present international situation -- all these demand still more efficient utilization of all opportunities for deepening mutual cooperation. In this connection, Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak stressed the need for new steps along the path of production sharing and the creation of effective, permanent stimuli for the development of cooperative ties advantageous to both the two countries' entire national economic complex and to individual enterprises and labor collectives.

The full responsibility for the uneasy, tense situation in the world, the newspaper goes on to note, is borne by the present U.S. administration. Its adventurist policy and actions are the main source of the complications in international affairs. The U.S. President has not reacted to the noble peace-loving initiative of the USSR, which has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Together with its NATO allies, the United States is maintaining a one-sided, extremely unrealistic stance at the disarmament talks. It has not given up its attempts to weaken the Warsaw Pact and change the existing balance of military forces in its own favor.

Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak insistently stressed that it is the direct duty of responsible politicians to halt the dangerous whipping up of international tension, to channel the development of international relations onto the path of detente and to strengthen confidence between countries with different social systems. Socialist Czechoslovakia and our country's working people will do everything possible to ensure that the noble aims of defending and consolidating peace throughout the world are achieved, RUDE PRAVO writes.

POLISH SOLIDARITY GROUP'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD092152 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 9 Aug 82

["At an Acute Angle" program]

[Text] Radio Free Europe ceaselessly beams provocative appeals by some extremists from the former Solidarity. For understandable reasons, these people have avoided meeting civil militia since last 13 December. Among them is Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, former leader of the former board of that organization's Dolny Slask region.

Recently, with the help of Free Europe, Frasyniuk, along with other Solidarity extremists, addressed his former audience, preaching a provocative sermon. In his talk, he tried to suggest that he and his colleagues worked and are still working for the good of the working people, that they allegedly had and still have no other aims.

However, let us recall recent facts as reported by the press. What was the aim of Mr Frasyniuk and his assistants when they started organizing Dolny Slask Solidarity? First, the founding committee of NSZZ Solidarity, Dolny Slask region, composed of 16 people, created a wide-ranging management apparatus, including a department of publications and propaganda, editorial office for printed matter, information and distribution section, a group for organizational and legal matters, a committee of experts and a large secretariat. It was not difficult to see that from the moment of its birth, the regional organization of Solidarity put major stress on information and propaganda activities. On the other hand, in those stormy days -- Wroclaw Solidarity was founded on 3 October 1980 — nobody paid any particular attention to the total lack of departments for tackling the basic trade union functions connected with social and welfare affairs.

The bureaucratic appetite of the regional bosses grew with the eating and soon the board's structure was expanded further. For instance, a regional information bureau was established under the press spokesman -- Mr Frasyniuk also has such a press baron -- an organizational-economic department, a technical department and their respective sections were also organized. The information and propaganda services were also considerably expanded. This process continued at lightning speed along an ascending curve. A publishing house, a radio section and the editorial office of the regional weekly SOLIDARNOSC DOLNOSLASKA were created. Then they thought that a teleprinter would not be amiss, and so such a center was also established.

One can openly say that the Wroclaw Solidarity bosses tackled organizational matters on a grand scale. Suffice it to say, for example, that in 1 year the number of established employees at the board increased from 9 to as many as 203. The maintenance of that very impressive army cost the rank-and-file dues-paying Solidarity members over Z1.2 million monthly.

What concrete actions were these departments and groups of the regional board taking? Among other things, the regional information bureau published a small daily under the (?innocent) title Z DNIA NA DZIEN [FROM DAY TO DAY]. The materials published spared not a word for such problems as labor safety and hygiene, the organization of workers' canteens, or enterprise creches. They cared least for such earthly matters as solicitude for pensioners' welfare. (?Its authors preferred) politics and articles slandering people's power.

The radio section competed with the information bureau in casting aspersions on the authorities. That section not only busied itself with recording programs for radio [word indistinct], but also prepared special programs for Wroclaw inhabitants broadcast by a Solidarity transmitter installed in a special van.

Generous uncles from the regional board showed great solicitude for Wroclaw student youth. Here is one list as an example: In 10 days alone in November 1981, the regional financial department paid out over Z200,000 for student needs. But what kind of students did they care about? Those who were activists of the openly counterrevolutionary organization, the so-called Independent Student Union. (?This) was convincingly confirmed by a document seized by the authorities at the Wroclaw Solidarity offices. The Solidarity fathers explained their generosity to students by the fact that the student union at the university had no funds in the bank, which hampered its [word indistinct] action.

State control organs have established that lack of order in financial documentation at Wroclaw Solidarity was often intentional, to cover up for people.

For instance, it was possible to withdraw enormous sums from the trade union treasury, allegedly for the needs of society, while paying back only miserly amounts. For example, a certain (Wierzbicka) [word indistinct], a modest librarian, had appropriated nearly Z2.4 million. Editor of the regional information bureau (Palka) had appropriated Z500,000. Thus, one can but guess what possibilities the bosses of the regional Solidarity board had at their disposal.

Provocative sermons by Mr Frasyniuk, beamed by the American transmitter Free Europe, contain many assertions that the goal of Solidarity was and still is the construction of the self-governing society. Well, the aforementioned facts illustrate how Frasyniuk and his collaborators understand the concept of self-governing.

WEST'S PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND CITED

PM091555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Jerzy Kraszewski, deputy chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU, under the rubric "From the Ideological Front:" "Aggression Against Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, August -- For several months now, Poland has been the object of unprecedentedly flagrant propaganda aggression by certain Western powers. Their actions are not in accordance with international law or accepted norms and principles of relations among sovereign states.

For its part, the United States is trying to dictate political terms to Poland, to determine its state set up [oblik] and to decide how our government should act in any given instance. At the same time, there is no letup in false and subversive radio propaganda. Polish affairs "experts" within Radio Free Europe [RFE], which is financed and administered by the U.S. intelligence service, the BBC, the Voice of America and West Germany's Deutschlandfunk are inflaming and inciting the counterrevolutionary underground to actions against the people's power.

The aim of this psychological war is to exacerbate the internal situation in our country and instill tension and unrest. The radio waves disseminate appeals for conspiracies and plots against the socialist state and for strikes and demonstrations.

At a session of the UN information committee this July, we protested against the use of the airwaves for crude interference in Socialist Poland's internal affairs and the deliberate poisoning of the international atmosphere. The Polish delegation noted that the broadcasts by subversive radio stations operating from some NATO states' territories are a classic example of false propaganda, disinformation, and the distorted and perverted interpretation of the facts.

The propaganda and psychological campaign against Poland reached its peak after the introduction of martial law, which checked the dangerous course of events, thwarted the counterevolution's plans and slowed the process of state disintegration. Our measures to defend the revolution did not tally with the scenario worked out by Washington.

At present, seven Western radio stations are broadcasting to our country a total of 38 hours a day. RFE broadcasts in Polish for 20 hours per day, the Voice of America has expanded its program from 2.5 to 7 hours per day and the BBC from 3 to 4 hours. Radio France Inter, which ceased broadcasting in Polish several years ago, has begun broadcasting again. At the same time, programs have been coordinated and propaganda methods standardized. All of these radio stations have imitated RFE's impudent, crude and aggressive tone.

The method of directly instructing opposition antisocialist groups in the country is being practiced on a broad scale. Thus, at the beginning of this May when counterrevolutionaries were trying to bring disoriented young people out into the streets, the Western radio stations indicated meeting times and places and routes of planned demonstrations.

They obtained this information from the fomenters of unrest via certain bourgeois press correspondents accredited in Poland. The sabotage airwaves are also broadcasting instructions on how to operate underground, how to set up illegal "Solidarity" structures at enterprises and how to conduct conspiracies.

It is typical that the propaganda line of all the radio stations coincides with speeches and statements by President Reagan and representatives of his administration: The same malevolent tone, the same arguments, the same language -- fierce and demagogic.

This is the line of assisting and supporting the counterrevolutionary opposition in the country in its efforts aimed against socialism and of influencing disoriented social groups, primarily the young, who are hesitant and open to hostile propaganda. It is also a question of coordinating the anticommunist activities of Western centers with these opposition centers within the country that still exist, even though weakened or paralyzed by martial law.

The radio stations' hostile propaganda is aimed at intensifying tension among the public, undermining confidence in the party and its policy and kindling anti-Soviet feelings. The dissemination and proliferation of illegal leaflets and broadsheets are being widely publicized. In the radio saboteurs' opinion, all of this is designed to create psychological pressure on the public and slow the process of normalization and the solution of Poland's many problems.

Naturally, the subversive ideas are subject to some evolution and deformation as the situation in our country changes. Last December, immediately after the introduction of martial law on Polish territory, Western radio centers began inciting the Polish public to mass protest actions. They transmitted false information on the "Solidarity" leaders' conspiratorial activities and called for the organization of opposition.

One month later, when the hopes of provoking a counterrevolutionary internal war in Poland did not bear fruit, the radio stations changed their propaganda emphasis: agitation began for the preparation of an opposition movement in...the near future. In particular this was to be served by the slogan "the winter is yours, the spring will be ours".... However, the spring did not bring them much joy. And then the radio saboteurs began trying to rally all the antisocialist forces in Poland. They transmitted instructions on how to organize strikes, street demonstrations and so forth.

The West is constantly conducting a support campaign for "Solidarity" and its destructive program and is exerting psychological pressure on Polish public opinion with the aim of "defending" that imaginary trade union's antisocialist concepts.

The forces hostile to people's power calculated that organized opposition would ensue, that on their advice the country would be inundated with millions of leaflets and that public unrest would begin. The reality, however, is greatly disillusioning them. The antisocialist forces are increasingly losing ground, even if slowly, public confidence in the party and socialist state is reviving slowly but surely and life in the country is stabilizing.

The widespread propaganda aggression against Socialist Poland and unconcealed interference in its internal affairs is nothing new. Plans to exploit our country's internal situation for confrontation with socialism have been prepared for many years.

This preparation was part of an overall strategy directed against socialism. The Western institutions and organizations directly participating in the propaganda activity and sabotage have been expanded on an unprecedented scale for the sake of this strategy.

Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, speaking at one time on the significance attributed by the U.S. administration to psychological radio warfare, noted: "With regard to many countries, a radio station can be a more effective means of pressure than a squadron of B-52 bombers."

For many years the development and strengthening of these "means of pressure" have continued, their base has been modernized and the cadre apparatus, formed in the main by paid U.S. intelligence service agents, has been expanded. Most of the subversive radio stations' powerful transmitters are located on FRG territory, with 326 radio transmitters and 38 TV relay stations operating against the socialist countries having been built along the border with the GDR and the CSSR. The BBC's transmitters broadcasting in Polish are located in West Berlin.

The antisocialist and anti-Polish radio aggression is coordinated and administered by secret NATO staffs and the NATO special service. For several years now, an active role in its development has been played by the U.S. governmental International Communication Agency [USICA], whose policy task is to split the socialist countries ideologically, support so-called dissidents and antisocialist groups and influence emigres from socialist community states. USICA representatives operating in every U.S. Embassy abroad compile reports on the internal affairs of the country in question and transmit them to the CIA. It is no secret that the CIA has tried to perform political sabotage work in our country in the guise of cultural exchanges, exchanges of information and so forth. At present, it has taken "Solidarity" extremists in the West under its wing and provided them with the subversive radio stations' microphones.

For many months before the introduction of martial law here, the West issued advice and instructions on carrying out oppositionist activity in Poland. Rightwing "Solidarity" leaders, in their blind hatred of socialism, became linked increasingly closely with the anticommunist centers. Documents, materials and letters found in "Solidarity's" archives provide evidence of this. Money, material resources for organizing the counterrevolutionary and antisocialist activity, printing presses and duplicating equipment, radio sets and automobiles have been sent to Poland....

Long before the events of the summer of 1980 Western radio stations, particularly RFE, called for the organization of illegal structures in opposition to the socialist state. The program of the so-called public opposition movement formulated by the sabotage centers and transferred to Polish soil was geared toward creating permanent sociopolitical tension here and, in the long term, toward overthrowing the people's power.

Attention was focused on Poland since it was believed that among the European socialist countries, it was most prone to Western propaganda activity. Here the situation which emerged as a result of errors in the management of the economy and the high level of our debt to the capitalist world was exploited. We were given credits very freely which fulfulled more than just economic functions.... The widespread influence of the Catholic Church in our country was taken into account.

As an important element of the socialist community, Poland thus became a prime object of imperialist sabotage, and recently, of economic and psychological warfare, primarily from the United States.

NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES 2

PM100919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassador Arrives"]

[Text] Sandar Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 2 August.

IZVESTIYA SCORES FRG APPROACH TO SECURITY

PM100911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants report: "Nuclear Missile Trap"]

[Text] Bonn -- In downtown Munich, young men in white overalls are lying on the paving stones on Marienplatz. Their comrades have taken up positions next to them, holding over their heads black cardboard models of Pershing II missiles. A rhythmical drumbeat can be heard. Hundreds of passers-by watch a somewhat unusual demonstration protesting against nuclear catastrophe and expressingthe determination to prevent it. They watch, exchange opinions and continue on their way, pondering the fate looming over the FRG.

Many West Germans are pondering today. An increasing number of them are concluding that by agreeing to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missile systems, the FRG has been snared by Washington's bellicose course and has voluntarily placed its head on the block of a possible nuclear conflict. West Europe, and the FRG above all, says Rudolf Augstein, publisher of the weekly DER SPIEGEL, is becoming a U.S. hostage. The Pershings and Tomahawks are programming a war which could flare up even by accident.

Here the FRG can have some important influence on the solution of the question of whether or not there is war only so long as it does not deploy these weapons in its own country. But if the missiles do appear the country will be "blown to bits" in the event of any conflict. People on the Rhine believed that the missiles could link up the concepts of security held by the United States and its West European allies. However it is not a linkup but, on the contrary, a separation of the interests of the partners which is occurring. The United States is acquiring the opportunity to "Europeanize" nuclear war in order to remain aloof from the conflagration.

In agreeing to the deployment of the U.S. missiles, Bonn has failed to consider one more circumstance -- a West Europe bristling with nuclear weapons is tied so tightly to the U.S. military wheel that it automatically becomes its speechless minion. Wherever in the world the Pentagon may choose to undertake a military adventure, West Europe, and primarily the FRG, could be drawn into it against its will and counter to its interests.

Finally, and it is not only the specialists who understand this, the "rearmament" does not strengthen but weakens FRG security. After all, as A. Mechtersheimer, a well-known specialist on strategic studies, stresses, "every country which deploys nuclear missiles itself becomes a traget for nuclear strikes."

The process of enlightenment among the public spills over onto the streets and squares of the West German cities in the form of powerful antiwar demonstrations whose main demand amounts to the rejection of NATO's "missile solution." The dividing line between the official course and public opinion with regard to the Washington administration in general and NATO "rearmament" in particular is becoming increasingly distinct. Whereas among the population there is ripening an understanding of the fact that in the nuclear age the country's security cannot be built on mountains of weapons but must be sought only on the paths of curbing the arms race, the FRG's leaders are continuing to proceed from the dangerous "deterrent doctrine." They talk of the "equilibrium" which in their opinion can be achieved on the basis of "rearmament" -- that is, a new spiral of the arms race. The "big press" is also tuning the public in to this wavelength.

Bonn is reiterating the phony thesis that since 1976 the Soviet Union has conducted a "unilateral arms race" while the West "has been idle."

The people on the Rhine pretend that the U.S. forward-based weapons do not exist, that the gigantic nuclear potential of the United States and of Britain and France has not been continuously modernized throughout these years, and they do not have a word to say about their own contribution to the expansion of the Western arsenal of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles.

It was obvious from the outset that for Washington, NATO's "dual decision" had a strictly unique meaning: The Pershings and Tomahawks will be introduced into Europe in all cases. Now the impression is forming that Bonn is also inclining toward this view. Bundestag Deputy Karl-Heinz Hansen expressed the suspicion in parliament that the Federal Government was persuaded of the "inevitability" of the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles. According to the deputy, the NATO program for the development of the infrastructure for 1980-1984, in which the FRG is investing DM2.4 billion, including substantial sums for installation of launchpads for the new U.S. nuclear missile systems.

The Rhine officials claim that the NATO decision has another side: the talk proposals. But on what basis does the FRG conceive of an accord between the USSR and the United States which would render "rearmament" superfluous? At the Munich congress of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] the party leaders who head the government coalition took cover behind the formula: If the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva lead to tangible results by the fall of 1983, then the SPD may refuse to deploy the missiles. If, however, it becomes clear that the dialogue has produced nothing, then the party will advocate nuclear missile "rearmament." NATO's "dual decision" is portrayed without justification as a mechanism for pressuring both sides, the USSR and the United States.

The so-called "zero option" put forward by Washington is deliberately aimed at blocking dialogue. After all, you cannot seriously expect the Soviet Union unilaterally to eliminate all its medium-range missiles while the U.S. forward-based weapons on its borders are retained! The Soviet Union, as is well known, is prepared to agree on a real "zero option" which would not signify someone's unilateral disarmament but the two sides' total renunciation of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe -- and, moreover, of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Bonn is well aware of the Soviet position. Nonetheless, on behalf of his government Bonn's defense minister expresses at the Brussels session "total support" for the "zero option" put forward by the United States. Why should Bonn not use its influence and weight to tip the scales in favor of detente and accords based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security? It is important here to be concerned to ensure a climate of trust between the sides. It is particularly apposite to recall this in connection with the slander campaign mounted by Washington officials who allege that the USSR, despite its announced unilateral moratorium, is continuing to deploy SS-20 medium-range missiles. However strange it may seem, these crude fabrications have been taken up by official FRG representatives.

The roles have been assigned no less precisely among the NATO partners in the approach to the Soviet proposal to renounce first use of nucelar weapons. The public rightly views this initiative as an element in the broader idea of turning Europe into a nuclear free zone. But this idea does not suit NATO's ruling clique, so it resorts to the bogey of the "Soviet threat" and to unsubstantiated arguments that the reunification of first use of nuclear weapons is possible if...the West's lag in the conventional arms sphere is eliminated. An imaginary lag.

At the SPD Congress in Munich, Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt said that partnership in the security field reflects our understanding of the fact that only by joint efforts can we protect Europe and North America from destruction. The West's attempts to achieve one-sided advantages in no way accord with the concept of partnership in the security field.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION REPORTED

LD071342 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Rome August 7 TASS -- The Italian Government has resigned. The decision of Giovanni Spadolini cabinet to this effect was announced here today following a cabinet meeting which discussed a sharp deterioration of the political situation in the country caused by irreconcilable differences among the parties of the ruling coalition on basic issues of the economic policy and the decision of seven socialist ministers to withdraw from the government. They officially notified the rest of the cabinet of thsi decision during the just-ended meeting of the Council of Ministers. President Alessandro Pertini will start consultations to settle the government crisis on Monday, August 9.

ISSUES SIGNIFICANT TO CYPRUS TALKS NOTED

NC092251 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Talks are to resume in Nicosia tomorrow between the Greek and Turkish communities. This has been stated by Mr Hugo Gubbi, the UN secretary general's representative in Cyprus. Listen to what our commentator writes in this connection:

The inter-Cypriot dialogue has been going on for many years, but so far it cannot be said that there has been any positive progress toward a settlement of the internal aspects of the Cyprus problem. Still, postponement in settling the Cyprus crisis has a negative effect on the country's domestic political situation and creates additional difficulties in its internal life. This is why, our commentator goes on, all sincere friends of Cyprus have received with hope the news about the resumption of the intercommunal talks on 10 August.

What have been the results of the talks so far? In the UN report on the Cyprus problem it was particularly stressed that in 1981 the parties for the first time submitted concrete proposals on the constitutional and territorial aspects of the Cyprus problem. At the same time, the report says the representatives of the island's two national communities have not achieved any understanding on this. Nevertheless, this report stresses that the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus believe there is no other alternative solution than the process of the inter-Cypriot dialogue. It constitutes a correct political means to normalize the situation on the island -- and this is really true. Attempts to solve the Cyprus problems through other means will only lead to further complications. Evidence of this is the dramatic events of the summer of 1974. It is also significant to mention that the key to success in the intercommunal talks is in the hands of the Cypriots themselves. However, to one extent or another the enemies of the Cypriots would like to take this key in their hands. Particular zeal in this is shown by the NATO countries, primarily the United States.

The legally-reasoned [nomoteliako] question arises: For what purpose? For a long time now machinations have been concocted in Washington and the other NATO capitals against the Cypriot state, which is firmly following a nonaligned policy. Over 20 years after their independence, the Cypriots cannot find peace. They want to drag the Cypriots into the NATO orbit by any means, thus they prevent the Cypriots from solving their internal issues.

The current events in Lebanon, which is near Cyprus, have poured oil on the fire. The Americans' military, which is illegally stationed on the British military bases, is asking for freedom of action on the island and around it. This cannot be ignored by those who are participating in the new round of the inter-Cypriot dialogue which begins tomorrow, our commentator concludes.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN JORDAN

Husayn Praises USSR Stance

LD091256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has highly appraised the position of the Soviet Union with respect to Israel's treacherous invasion of Lebanon. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet leadership for its efforts aimed at halting Israeli aggression against Lebanon, in defense of the just struggle of the Arab people, at securing a universal settlement and the establishment of lasting peace in the Near East. The head of the Jordanian state spoke at a meeting with a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet which is in Jordan on a working visit.

Dinner Speeches

LD091142 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Amman August 9 TASS — "The Soviet Union has always supported the common Arab cause. One of the latest manifestations of this consistent stand is Leonid Brezhnev's appeal for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East. Thanks to this initiative the UN General Assembly has begun to discuss the Mideastern crisis and the Palestinian problem," Bahjat al-Talhuni, chairman of the Jordanian Senate, said in his speech at a dinner given in honour of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet paying a working visit to Jordan. The delegation consists of Ivan Kebin, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Boris Stukalin, a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Bahjat al-Talhuni said that the policy of Israel, trampling underfoot and ignoring the opinion of the international community and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, had become possible because of U.S. political and military support for Israel and because of Washington's backing of the Israeli aggression. In conclusion the head of the Jordanian Senate stressed that Jordan and the Soviet Union were linked by firm ties of friendship based on the principles of mutual respect and understanding.

Ivan Kebin said in a reply speech that key importance was attached to the cohesion and unity of action of the Arabs in the present-day tense situation in the Middle East. It is becoming increasingly necessary and urgent for the Arab countries to work out jointly measures to ensure the rights of the Palestinians to life and security and to achieve a just and lasting peace in the area. The Soviet Union, the Soviet parliamentarian stressed, is prepared to work towards this goal and to cooperate with all those who would like to contribute to this process.

The Soviet delegation was also received by Crown Prince Hassan and met Bahjat al-Tahuni, chairman of the Senate, and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

Cross-Reference

For PETRA-JNA and Amman domestic coverage of the visit of a Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Ivan Gustavovich Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Jordan, including meetings with King Husayn, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other officials, see the Jordan section of the 9 August Middle East and South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON CONFLICT REPORTED

LD101106 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- The Israeli aggressors, insolently violating the cease-fire agreement, are constantly subjecting the residential sections of west Beirut to barbarous shelling and bombing.

Yesterday the Israeli Air Force made 32 raids of the city in the areas of the international airport, the sports complex and the Kuwaiti Embassy, and also of the Palestinian refugee camps Sabra, Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah and B'ir Hasan. Throughout the day Tel Aviv's warships were shelling incessantly the coastal areas of the city between al-Uza'i and Ramlat al-Bayda'. All in all, 22 districts of Beirut were attacked from air, land and sea. Many houses were destroyed or are burning and there are numerous killed and wounded, the precise number of whom has not yet been established.

Fierce clashes involving tanks between Israeli troops and the united forces of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces took place in the area of the National Museum, where the aggressor tried in vain to launch another assault. The Beirut defenders' artillery destroyed 8 tanks, three armoured personnel carriers and about 30 enemy troops.

In addition, the invaders are tightening their blockade of west Beirut. As Khalid Junblatt, minister of the economy and trade, and Mohamed Yusuf Baydun, ministry of industry and oil, have stated, there are acute shortages of food and fuel in the city. Most of the city's shops have been closed because of the cut in food supplies.

Israel hopes to further escalate tension, to thwart the political settlement of the conflict and to pave the way to another assault of west Beirut by its barbarous actions, a commentary of the Palestinian news agency WAFA ways. Tel Aviv understands that it has not yet accomplished its main objective, that of defeating the Palestinian resistance movement militarily and politically and of eliminating its fighters physically.

The Isareli military command continues to redeploy reinforcements into the area of Beirut in order to carry through its aggressive plans. In particular, more than 60 tanks have arrived there. Trying to replace its losses, Tel Aviv asked the United States for additional weapons supplies, as a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Defence has announced. He explained that the request mentioned first and foremost ammunition and spares for the American weaponry used by the Israeli Army. The UPI news agency recalls in this connection that before its invasion of Lebanon Israel asked the United States to sell it 75 F-16 fighter bombers. All told, the White House is going to send to the Israeli aggressors, according to UPI, 1,500 million dollars' worth of different weapons and ammunition.

The Palestinian resistance movement, showing concern for civilian Lebanese and Palestinian population of Beirut, has put forward a proposal to take its armed forces out of the Lebanese capital. However, the Israeli military replied to the proposal by stepping up aggressive actions comparable only to the methods which the Hitlerites resorted to in the years of the Second World War.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE, pointed out that for a Middle East settlement it is essential to "convene an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned, including representatives of the great powers." According to him, such a conference could be convened immediately after a solution to the Lebanese problem. Having pointed out that the PLO jointly with the Lebanese Government and U.S. emissary Philip Habib have worked an agreement on evacuation of Palestinian detachments from Beirut, Yasir 'Arafat noted: "We do not rule out a possibility that Begin and Sharon may seize upon the present situation to destroy the PLO".

The stout resistance by the Lebanese and Palestinian fighting-men has led to the failure of the Israeli aggressors' plans which were designed to achieve a quick military victory. A spokesman for the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, in a FRANCE-PRESSE interview, has stated that the Israeli military operation in Lebanon aimed at destroying the PLO has failed. The detachments of the Palestinians, displaying stout and effective resistance in west Beirut, have shown themselves to be a serious force with which it is essential to reckon. The spokesman pointed out that even if all Palestinian fighting-men in Lebanon are destroyed, other Palestinian forces will appear and will carry on struggle with a still greater tenacity.

Israeli Cabinet Meeting

LD091444 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 9 TASS -- TASS correspondents Leonid Volnov and Aleksandr Bogatyrev report:

In its desire to physically destroy the Palestinians in Lebanon the Begin government has rejected the realistic proposals of the Palestinian resistance movement which, as it is noted here, could serve as a basis for ending the bloodshed in Beirut and for a political settlement of the conflict. Tel Aviv hastened to reject these proposals even without taking the trouble of studying them and resists in every way the deployment of an international force in Beirut.

At a meeting of the Israeli Cabinet that was held ahead of schedule Defence Minister Sharon and also some other members of the Cabinet spoke negatively about the proposed time table of the evacuation of the Palestinians from west Beirut. It was again confirmed at the meeting that the Israeli Government is against the stationing of United Nations observers in Beirut and refuses to fulfill the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Cabinet heard a report by Foreign Minister Shamir on his visit to the United States. It is noted in this connection that although the United States administration did slightly scold the Israelis for their actions in Beirut Shamir stressed that there was no prospect of any United States sanctions seriously impairing Israel's military-economic position.

Begin's government also refused to pull back its troops to the positions they held in Beirut before the August 1 operation in connection with a possible withdrawal of Palestinian military formations from west Beirut. Thus the Israeli Government showed again that it is following a line for increasing military and political pressure on the Palestine resistance movement and is trying to break up the Palestinian defences so as to destroy their forces part by part and to compel the Palestine resistance movement to capitulate as soon as possible.

Placing reliance on a military solution of the problem the interventionists are moving up reinforcements and military equipment to Beirut and are strengthening their positions along the line dividing the capital into the eastern and western sectors. These actions by the Israeli military are regarded as a preparation for a new attack on west Beirut.

An emergency session of the Constitutional Council of the World Muslim League devoted to the situation in Lebanon was held in Mecca (Saudi Arabia). The delegates to the session stressed that Israel is waging "a criminal war, using the latest American weapons."

The Supreme Muslim Council of Jerusalem addressed the population of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and Gaza sector with a call to hold today a general strike in protest against the mass extermination of peaceful civilians in west Beirut by the Zionists. An official spokesman for the council strongly criticized the United States for the aid and support given by it to Tel Aviv in the latter's bloody crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

New York August 9 TASS -- According to an AP agency report from Detroit, representatives of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq attending the conference of the Islamic Association of the USA and Canada declared that Arab countries will discuss at their forthcoming meeting the question of economic and trade sanctions against the USA, if Israel captured west Beirut.

Israeli Rejection of Habib Plan

LD092214 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 9 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Israeli Defense Minister Sharon has met with the American President's envoy, Habib.

The American envoy handed him the plan for settling the situation in Beirut proposed by Lebanese and Palestinian leaders. Observers note that this plan could become the basis for stopping bloodshed in Lebanon and for a political settlement of the conflict. Some agencies even hastened to report that the talks are near success.

Yet Tel Aviv has rejected the proposal. General Sharon has announced that the talks have yielded no results at all. Reports from Tel Aviv say that the Israeli leadership has decided to continue the military pressure on Beirut, in other words to continue the destruction of the Lebanese capital and the murder of peaceful inhabitants.

This morning the Israeli Air Force started bombing the positions of Palestinian groups and Syrian units east of Beirut. Banking on the military solution of the problem, the interventionists are bringing in fresh reinforcements and military materiel to Beirut and are consolidating their positions on the line separating the capital into the eastern and western sectors. Israeli tanks are being readied for a new assault.

Destruction of Beirut

LD071228 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut 7 Aug (TASS) -- The defenders of west Beirut foiled a new major assault on the city started by Israeli aggressors yesterday night. Armored units of the invaders commanded by Defense Minister Sharon in person failed to make headway toward western districts of the city from the area of the National Museum situated on the line separating the Lebanese capital into two sectors.

The attack was preceded by a barbaric artillery shelling and a massive air bombing of central areas of west Beirut by Israel. For the first time the aggressor used a new U.S. manufactured weapon of mass annihilation, the so called "vacuum bomb". The bomb reduced to a pile of rubble a seven-story residential building. About 300 civilians, mainly women and children died or were gravely wounded under the debris.

Damage was caused to a number of buildings inhabited by Lebanese citizens and Palestinian refugees driven away from southern Lebanon by Zionist barbarians.

Cynically trampling on the norms of international law and international conventions outlawing the use of mass annihilation weapons, Tel Aviv is for the third month now engaged in a war of extermination against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, widely using cluster and pellet bombs, napalm and explosive bullets. The aggressor razed to the ground whole neighborhoods of the Lebanese capital -- Al-Fakihani, B'ir Hasan, Ar-Ramlah Al-Bayda', Ar-Rawshah. The residence of the prime minister, a number of ministerial and other administrative buildings were directly hit and damaged. The tactics of the Israeli Army which is to bomb and shell the Lebanese capital is unjustified either militarily or morally, the TIMES of London admits. What Israeli troops are doing in the city following orders of former terrorists Begin and Shamir is tactics of terror, the paper stresses.

In practising genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian population, Israeli fascists do not confine themselves to military means. Since June 14 they have maintained a blockade around west Beirut, cutting off water, electricity and food supplies to its 600,000 inhabitants. The risk of epidemics breaking out in the city is high. The wounded and the sick at west Beirut hospitals die for lack of medicaments because the Israelis do not allow medical supplies to go into the city as well. The Tel Aviv hawks have openly ignored the United Nations Security Council's demand for lifting the siege of west Beirut, exposing its residents to lethal danger. In this, they have leaned on the direct support and connivance of its patron and defender -- the United States.

The Palestinian resistance movement, taking into account the interests of the peaceful population, has repeatedly displayed its goodwill. It has strictly complied with all cease-fire agreements which have been concluded so far and which have invariably been broken by the invaders.

Moreover, the Palestinian leadership has expressed readiness to facilitate the resolution of the problem of west Beirut and Palestinian military presence in the Lebansese capital. But every time there appeared signs of progress in diplomatic efforts, Israel, with the tacit consent of the White House, escalated its military operations again.

As the French television network TF-1 observed, "at present there is a real opportunity for bringing military activities in Beirut to an end. The only stumbling block to this is the position of Tel Aviv and Washington."

While paying lip service to the need to halt the war, the U.S. administration in fact is doing nothing to secure an end to the bloodshed in much-suffering Lebaron and make the aggressor stop it brigandage.

Begin, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS said, "is not afraid of a divorce with Washington for the simple reason that the United States pursues the same goals as Israel. The Reagan administration's position as regards the siege of Beirut appears more and more ambiguous. The impression is the administration is playing a double game, and many admit that what is going on behind the scenes differs radically from the outward appearances."

It is with the acquiescence of the United States that the Zionist ruling top has continued to bank on the "ultimate" military solution. The storming of west Beirut, the TIMES commented, might start at any moment. According to news agencies, Sharon threatened to launch another offensive.

The Soviet Embassy in Beirut today was visited by Lebanese Information Minister Michel Iddin, who examined the damage done to the embassy and the USSR Commercial Office by Israeli shellings.

The Lebanese minister expressed the anger of the Lebanese Government at these bombardments, emphasising that Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Lebanese Republic, had specially asked him to make a visit to the USSR Embassy to sympathize with the staff and express concern over these barbarous Israeli actions. The information minister expressed readiness to give assistance in restoring the normal functioning of the embassy.

Lebanese Physician Cited

LD100910 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Paris August 10 TASS (from TASS correspondent) -- "In Lebanon Israel perpetrates monstrous crimes the aim of which is to destroy the Palestinians and Lebanese physically and morally," a Lebanese physician who arrived from Beirut several days ago for a meeting with the leaders of French associations of solidarity with Palestine, has said in an interview with Vladimir Shadrin, a TASS correspondent. For quite understandable reasons he asked not to be identified.

"The Israelis use barbarous means of destruction," he said. "For example, after a phosphorous-bomb explosion all people inside a building are burnt alive. Cluster bombs which are also used by the occupiers contain thousands of smaller bombs which hit people on a large area. Beirut has become a proving ground for Israel to test the most barbarous means of destruction," the Lebanese physican pointed out.

The hospital in which he worked was destroyed by Israeli artillery. The guns fired on the building by direct laying, although there were huge cloth panels on it with Red Cross. "We operate on the wounded in cellars and basement garages. They did not spare even a home for the aged. Several tens of old men and women who were unable to move independently died under the ruins.

By having blocked the supply of water and electicity to west Beirut and killing thousands of civilians, the Israelis are conducting a war of destruction. "Simultaneously with eliminating the Palestinian movement, Israel and the USA want to eliminate progressive Lebanese forces in order to install an obedient puppet regime in the country," the Lebanese physician said in conclusion.

TUNISIAN PREMIER'S CRITICISM TERMED 'AMAZING'

LD092006 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Aug 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by A. Timoshkin]

[Summary] Yasir 'Arafat thanked the Soviet Union for its support for the Palestinian revolution. It is a well-known fact that the defenders of Beirut are equipped with Soviet arms, while the aggressors receive arms supplies from the United States. It should logically be clear who is on whose side. Many an Arab leader recognizes that the Soviet Union's aid is sincere and disinterested.

"However, one Arab official has tried in the face of all the facts to equate the aggressive, openly hostile policy of the United States toward the Arabs with Soviet policy, which wholly supports the just Arab struggle for national rights and vital interests. It is amazing that that official is none other than the Tunisian prime minister. In an interview with the Saudi newspaper AL-MADINAH, Mohamed Mzali claimed that the Eastern and Western blocs are equally hostile toward the Arabs and work only for their own interests. His utterance came at a time when all forces should be unified by all Arabs and their friends and allies in order to struggle steadfastly against aggression."

"The Arabs rightly say of the Soviet Union that it is their first friend and ally."

U.S. SELLING INFERIOR WEAPONS TO ARABS

LD091720 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Published information points out that in the last 10 years the United States has exported to African, Asian and Latin American countries arms or signed agreements on the export of arms valued at more than $83 billion, which is a huge sum. Many hospitals, schools and houses could have been constructed for this sum, yet we are not going to let our imagination run loose but instead will raise the following question: To whom does the United States export arms and why? Here is what our commentator Kim Gerasimov has written in this context:

The first question is to whom? Of course, to those whom Washington calls friendly regimes. This means Israel, South Korea, Taiwan, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Somalia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other states. Upon the arrival of the Reagan administration at the helm, the U.S. State Department announced that henceforth moral considerations will not be taken into account when arms are sold to U.S. friends -- even if their hands are deep in blood. Pardon, the last words were not those of the secretary of state but my own, yes, the conclusions present themselves. It is sufficient to recall the annihilation operation carried out by the Israeli Army in Lebanon.

The second question is why? We return to the special order signed by Reagan last year which describes arms sales as the most important element of the administration's foreign policy. When Egypt sought to buy arms from the United States after the toppling of the monarchy, it was first asked to join the anti-Soviet military alliance then being formed. And when Egypt refused to do so, the United States refused to sell it arms. But when Egypt deviated from An-Nasir's revolutionary line and held separate talks with Israel, arms began pouring in from the United States.

The question is did the American arms make Egypt stronger and its policy more independent? Is there a need to talk about this now when a sister Arab country is being bled to death by the Israeli aggressors? In October 1973 Egypt did not have brilliant American weapons yet it was able to deal fierce blows to Israel. And this is remembered in the Tel Aviv, which is satisfied because Egypt is now receiving arms mainly from the United States. Why? Because the United States sells the Arabs arms which are always inferior to those supplied to Israel. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger once said that Israel has great military superiority, and that the President and his administration have undertaken to maintain it.

As a result, when they decide to sell Arab countries -- Saudi Arabia for instance -- the same aircraft as those owned by Israel such as the F-15, they supply them with different and very inferior specifications. This is despite the fact that Saudi Arabia, in contrast with Israel, pays cash, and that the United States receives much more capital from it. Argentina also paid cash for American bombs but when it tried to repulse the British fleet's attack on the Falklands with them half of the bombs did not explode; but the Sidewinder missiles supplied by the United States to Britain chased and destroyed Argentine aircraft as promised by the sales prospectus.

The American administration repeatedly states that arms sales "are a factor for regional stability" and even that "they facilitate peaceful settlements of disputes." Allow me to describe this as a blatant lie. Is it reasonable that Israel is facilitating a peaceful settlement of conflicts by killing Palestinians and Lebanese children with American cluster bombs? Is it logical that with American bullets firing on women in churches in El Salvador facilitates regional stability? The effect of American weapons in any region in the world is always to cause tension because they are always considered weapons for the struggle against the freedom and independence of peoples.

COMMENT ON U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET MIDEAST MOVES

LD091846 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Aug 82

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Attention, sympathy, sorrow and solidarity continue to be focused on Lebanon. This week Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat a cable in which he expressed his admiration at the courage and staunchness of Beirut's defenders. We in the Soviet Union, said Comrade Brezhnev, highly appreciate and understand the profound sense of responsibility and unshakable belief in the justice of your cause with which you are fighting to stop bloodshed in the streets of Beirut and to ensure the right of the Arab people of Palestine to life and free and independent development.

At the request of our country, on 5 August an urgent session of the UN Security Council was convened. It approved a resolution expressing indignation and concern at the consequences of the Israeli intrusion into the Lebanese capital on 3 August and once again confirmed the demand for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The resolution also included a clause providing, in case of noncompliance, for the adoption by the Security Council of effective measures up to and including sanctions. Fourteen out 15 Security Council members voted in favor of it. The United States again refused to support the document that threatens the aggressor with sanctions. Thus, it again took the Israeli bandits under its protection and let it be known that it will not object to the complete occupation and destruction of Beirut by the Israelis.

At the Security Council session, Israeli Delegate Yehuda Blum asserted with unlimited cynicism that there has been no intrusion into west Beirut. During the very moment he was speaking at the round table in the Security Council, Beirut was again on fire and Israeli soldiers were trying to divide and demolish the western districts of Beirut.

Look, don't these pictures remind you, doesn't this Israeli who is kicking down the door and firing indiscriminately into the house without looking -- doesn't this picture remind you of the Hitlerite punitive operations during World War II? Yes, Beirut is still aflame, shots resound, bombs explode, people die -- peaceful people, old men, women and children. Look into the suffering faces of the wounded. This is a hospital, but here, too, you can hear the sound of explosions, and it seems that in a second either a bomb or a shell, as has been the case many times, will explode in the hospital ward.

Beirut, however, is not surrendering, Beirut is fighting. The united PLO and Lebanese national patriotic forces units are heroically repelling more and more intensive and fierce attacks by the Israelis, who toward the end of the week managed at the cost of substantial losses to move forward a little and close the ring of encirclement tighter. During the rare minutes of calm, people try to find a little bit of water and food. There is practically no bread in the city. The state radio and television stations have ceased broadcasting. Their buildings have been destroyed by direct bomb hits.

So the war continues; genocide, the mass exterminatin of people continues; planned and methodical destruction of the capital of the sovereign state continues, and this arouses the anger and indignation of all civilized mankind. It is precisely these feelings that dictated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President in which the Soviet leader called upon the head of the American state to make the most urgent use of his capabilities in order to stop the continuation of the annihilation of people in Beirut. Comrade Brezhnev's message stressed that the tragedy of Lebanon, especially the population of its capital, will be an indelible stain on the consciences of those who could stop the aggressor but failed to do so.

The political reaction to this document was extremely great, and even the New York TIMES called it humane. The day after its publication, the Washington POST, a newspaper which has never been known for anti-Israeli feelings or pro-Arab sympathies, wrote with concern in its editorial: The murder of innocent, peaceful inhabitants in west Beirut has lasted too long and it is time for President Reagan to do something.

What has the master of the White House done in this situation? He organized a friendly reception for, showed affection for and assured of his sincere sympathies Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. After his meeting with Reagan and Shultz, Shamir, radiating pleasure, said that Israel and the United States have common aims in Lebanon; we have cooperated and we shall continue to cooperate with Washington.

There is hardly anything to say or add here. After this we are no longer surprised when we learn that at the urgent session of the Security Council convened at the request of the Soviet Union during the night of 5-6 August, the American representative vetoed the draft resolution submitted by our country. It contained an appeal to all member-states of the United Nations to refrain from supplying any kind of weapons to Israel and not to provide any military aid to it.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON MASSIVE U.S. AID TO ISRAEL

LD100838 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 10 Aug 82

["Washington -- An Accomplice in the Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- "The United States is not only an accomplice in Israel's barbarous aggression by giving it backing in the United Nations and doing nothing to stop its war aimed at destroying peaceful inhabitants in Lebanon", Georgiy Polsky writes in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN. Washington provides Israel with money and arms to carry out genocide in that country.

Every year on the basis of a special economic program 2.5-3 billion dollars are injected by America into Israel's financial channels, while during the first half of this year alone Tel Aviv already got 2.5 billion dollars. This money is spent on the purchase of American arms. But besides the handouts Israel gets through government channels, huge sums reach it by so to say roundabout ways as well. These are first of all the billions that are annually transferred by American Zionist organisations. Special contracts of the Pentagon or its contractors with Israeli military firms are another form of indirect aid.

UNPRECEDENTED ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION IN KUWAIT

LD091906 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1530 GMT 9 Aug 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] A large demonstration took place in Kuwait on Sunday: Tens of thousands took part; they strongly condemned Israeli aggression in Lebanon and criticized the United States, which is granting it total support. The demonstrators presented petitions to the Kuwaiti Government and parliament, and to the U.S. Embassy. Three Kuwaitit ministers and the deputy speaker received the petitions. The demonstrators called for the severing of diplomatic relations between Kuwait and the United States, the suspension of oil exports to the United States and the withdrawal of Kuwaiti deposits from American banks. In their petition to the United States the demonstrators warned Washington that American interests would suffer a severe blow if the United States persists in supporting Israel's savage attacks on Lebanon. Observers point out that throughout the history of independent Kuwait there has never been anything like this demonstration. It must be noted that the Government of Kuwait was in practice in solidarity with the demonstrators.

SOVIET WORKERS PROTEST LEBANESE EVENTS

LD100841 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- The bloody aggression unleashed by Tel Aviv against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples has been going on for more than two months. The atrocities of the Israeli troops encouraged by the United States are inflicting ever new suffering and privations on innocent Lebanese civilians. Rallies of protest against the actions of the Zionist aggressors continue in the Soviet Union.

One cannot hear without worry and emotion about what is taking place in Lebanon, Lyudmila Belova, shift manager, said at the rally of the workers of the production amalgamation Krasniy Bogatyr in Moscow. The Israeli aggressors and U.S. imperialism backing them are trying to crush the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national patriotic forces. But this will never be, she stressed.

Art workers from Tashkent (Uzbekistan) voiced at a mass rally their heartfelt solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots. Children, women and the elderly are dying in fires and under Israeli bombs, Tamara Khanum, people's artist of the USSR, stated. She called upon the peace-loving public of the world to put an end to the bloody tragedy in the Middle East, enacted according to a scenario approved by Washington.

The workers of the oil and gas extracting amalgamation named after the 26 Baku commissars carried to their rally posters reading "Hands off Lebanon!" and "Stop the criminal aggression!". It pains and aggrieves us to realize that innocent people are dying in Lebanon from bombs and bullets of the invaders, the workers of the amalgamation stated. It is easy to see why the Israeli invaders are so insolent: They enjoy both military and political support of the United States, whose actions at the UN Security Council have again demonstrated to the whole world the true nature of the accomplices and inspirers of that bloody aggression.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES OUTGOING ALGERIAN ENVOY

PM100931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 4 August, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Al-'Ayyashi Yakir, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. During the friendly talk questions of relations between the Soviet Union and Algeria and between the CPSU and the National Liberation Front were discussed.

PRAVDA ASSESSES CIA ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA

LD100710 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- "The American intelligence service has committed many dirty deeds on the African Continent. It began actively 'developing' it in the early sixties", [Igor Tarutin] writes in PRAVDA. By the mid-seventies the African department of the CIA already numbered 400 officials at headquarters and about as many on the spot. They are responsible for the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the coup in Uganda, the events in Biafra and much else. The sinister role of the United States secret service became most strikingly manifest during the civil war in Angola, which had been unleased by the counter-revolutionary UNITA and FNLA groups that were inspired and directed by the CIA. According to former agent John Stockwell the United States has spent some 100 million dollars to prevent a victory of the progressive forces in the former Portuguese colony".

"The gamble in Angola ended in utter failure for the CIA", the author of the article notes. "All things considered, however, Washington did not draw reasonable conclusions from it".

"The obvious trend towards intensification of the undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola is part and parcel of the overall activization of the CIA in Africa", the commentary says." This has been borne out by numerous facts. Suffice it to recall the sensation publication in NEWSWEEK concerning the plans of the espionage department to kill the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi or the abortive attempt by mercenaries to stage a coup of the Seychelles. Their ringleader Mike Hoare said in public that the abortive gamble had been staged with the direct blessing of the United States intelligence service. The American special services now try hard to split the Organization of African Unity".

"Expansion of the CIA subversive activities in Africa reflects Washington's course for destabilisation of the situation in various regions of the world, reliance on diktat and force in international relations".

OAU CONFERENCE EXAMINES COMPLEX AFRICAN ISSUES

LD091930 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Yevgeniy Stepanov commentary]

[Text] At their meeting in Tripoli, Libya, the African leaders have discussed the future of Namibia and also what should be done for the economic liberation of the continent. Since they concern all Africans, it is these issues that can provide a firm basis for concerted action by the OAU member-countries irrespective of their attitude to admitting the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. It is well known that the final decolonization of the continent remains one of the important goals of the OAU. Meanwhile, the situation in the south of the continuent is complicated.

The Pretoria authorities, together with the Western contact group, have made new moves to promote their plan for a settlement in Namibia. To make independent Africa accept the plan, the Pretoria regime is preparing a large-scale intervention in Angola, stepping up subversive activity against Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and a number of other countries. At home Prime Minister Botha has drafted constitutional proposals for giving certain rights to persons of Indian and mixed origin which is designed to split the antiracist movement in the country.

The U.S. military bases and the programs of further militarization of the Indian Ocean pose a serious threat to the security of the whole of the African Continent.

Among the other problems of vital significance for most of the African countries is overcoming the economic backwardness and dependence on the imperialist West. The African states can solve these problems only by pooling efforts, primarily within the OAU. That's why OAU summit assemblies have great importance for the destinies of all the African nations.

Being aware of this, certain circles in the West try to obstruct every meeting of the African leaders. The conference in Tripoli is one of the latest examples. It is first of all those groups in the West who seek to prevent Africa from solving its problems. The African public directly names the sponsor of the campaign for obstructing the Libyan forum: It's official Washington. The United States and its allies, the Malagasy (HITA SY RE), underlines, fear African unity like death since such unity promotes major problems of the continent pertaining to action for economic independence and development, for the abolition of neocolonialism and racism, against the plunder of its resources by American and other Western corporations, against the threat of imperialist aggression.

Most of the African leaders also understand the need for unity, which serves as a guarantee of the OAU's further fruitful work in the interests of the entire continent.

Political Observer Comments

LD042316 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The Organization for the Liberation of Southwest Africa, SWAPO, has denied the statement of Western news agencies alleging that great progress has been achieved at the talks for a settlement in Namibia, and particularly that an agreement has been reached on the cessation of military operations in that country for a period of 1 month beginning 15 August. The SWAPO representative explained that such reports about alleged successes in the talks is a routine maneuver of Western countries and the racist regime of Pretoria. Its purpose is to confuse the world community and avoid discussion of the problem of independence for Namibia at the coming Tripoli session of heads of states and governments of OAU countries.

In actual fact, virtually no progress at all has been achieved at the talks. The reason for this is the position of the Western powers included in the so-called contact group, primarily the United States, which are striving for the adoption of Pretoria's claims. The racist Republic of South Africa has demanded as the main condition for a settlement in Namibia the withdrawal of Cuban military personnel from Angola.

It is characteristic that the idea itself of connecting the Namibian problem with the presence of Cuban forces in Angola was thrown in by the Reagan administration. It is being actively pushed by Pretoria following the visit there of the present U.S. President's adviser on national security, Clark. It is clear that the presence of Cuban contingents in Angola has no relation at all to the problem of Namibia. The Cubans are helping the Angolan Government defend that country's sovereignty from the aggressions of the South African military.

It has already been stated in Luanda that the Cuban units will be withdrawn when the threat of aggression against Angola from outside has been eliminated, especially when South Africa forces leave the territory of Namibia. The fairness of this position is being recognized by even some members of the contact group, particularly France and Britain. They have declared that they do not consider the withdrawal of the Cubans military contingent a preliminary condition for a settlement in Namibia. The efforts of Washington and Pretoria to connect these two questions is aimed at delaying to the maximum the talks on granting independence to Namibia.

To this end, too, seems to be aimed at another artifical condition -- a demand to include in the Angolan Government representatives of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) separatist group, and South African Prime Minister Botha insists that UNITA leader Savimbi be given a high government post in Angola. Naturally, while the Western partners of Pretoria persist in such claims it is difficult to expect real progress in the talks on Namibia.

SWAPO-ANC Session

LD081916 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, August 8 TASS -- The leaders of the frontline states, the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa have held a joint session to discuss the situation in the south of the continent and the activisation of struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

Addressing a press conference upon the completion of the session, Tanzania Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim said that independence should be granted to Namibia strictly in accordance with Resolucion 435 of the UN Security Council. He strongly rejected the attempts of the imperialist powers to link the problem of the occupation of Namibia with the presence of a Cuban troops contingent in Angola at the request of the legitimate government of that country.

Despite the attempts of the so-called contact group, particularly the U.S. administration, to bring pressure to bear on the national-liberation movements and frontlines states and to raise artificial obstacles in the way of Namibian independence, Salim A. Salim noted, all the patriotic forces of the continent will continue to struggle consistently for the liberation of that territory and for the complete eradication of colonialism and racism in Africa.

Speaking on behalf of the participants in the meeting, the Tanzanian foreign minister also voiced support for the heroic struggle of the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon against the Israeli aggression and the policy of undisguised genocide pursued by the Zionist regime with direct U.S. support.

KENYA'S TIES WITH U.S. SEEN BEHIND COUP ATTEMPT

EA081200 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 7 Aug 82

[From the "Africa As We See It" Program]

[Text] The BBC report that Uganda was involved in the recent attempted coup in Kenya has annoyed Kampala's government, which has sent a strong protest to the British Government. Our correspondent Valeriy Tyurin reports that before the Kenyan Government had named the forces that prepared the coup, the BBC confidently said that the coup was the work of provocative neighbors allied with socialist forces -- that is, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda.

The broadcasts added that Marxist teachers pretending to be lecturers from Nairobi University urged and encouraged students to perpetrate violence.. In addition the BBC pretends to know everything that no one else knows. The reason for the determination of the British broadcasts to blame other countries for the crisis in Kenya is crystal clear. For many years, Kenya has been portrayed as an example of the success and permanent stability that can be achieved by African countries that toe the capitalist line.

Do the broadcasters not know that the crisis facing Kenya is in fact the work of capitalist policies? Has the open-door policy of collaborating with the Western countries pursued by Kenya's administration since independence brought foreign currency to the country, improved the economy and created job opportunities for the general public?

Eventually the policies with which the administration allied itself to the West have led to a crisis. It is known that in the past few years the economic instability in the Western world has had a worse effect on its African friends. The prices of food, housing, energy and other essential items have continued to rise unabated. For 10 years Kenyan leaders said no one in their country was hungry. There is no such statement from Kenyan leaders now. The plight of the ordinary people in Kenya is increasing with no way for either the people or the government to control it. The plight of the general public increased after the government permitted the American Rapid Deployment Force to use air, sea and land facilities in Kenya. The Kenyan administration not only allowed the American forces to use such facilities, but has also allowed the stockpiling of various dangerous and destructive weapons in Kenya.

The government sought the ratification of Parliament on the stationing and stockpiling of American forces and weapons in Kenya, but Parliament rejected such an agreement because it contravenes the country's Constitution. Kenya's general public was disappointed by its government's relations with the American Government and the stationing and stockpiling of troops and weapons in Kenya. Kenya's Parliament, institutions of higher learning and members of the armed forces also condemned the stationing of American troops and the stockpiling of weapons in Kenya.

It is not surprising that one of the major demands of the revolutionaries in broadcasts on 1 August was the abrogation of the military agreement with the United States. For that reason, the BBC's accusation against neighboring countries that have good relations with socialist states and the unknown Marxist teachers has no basis in fact.

What is happening in Kenya is the work of internal tension, not tension from outside the country, our commentator said. Concluding his commentary, he said: I point out that any foreign economic political and military domination of a country will always be vehemently opposed by the broad masses of that country.

RPP VIEWS U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOMALI REGIME

LD081914 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] The Egyptian leadership has sent abroad a group of military experts, but they did not go to Lebanon to join the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters who are confronting the Israeli aggression. No, they went to Mogadishu to assist the regime of Siad Barre in uprooting the popular revolution. It seems that Washington did not find it sufficient to take Egypt out of the circle of the Arab battle, but continued its pressure on Cairo in an attempt to change it into an instrument of U.S. policy in Africa. Thus, it has sent military experts to Somalia where the fire of the popular revolution against the agent regime of Siad Barre is raging. What are the causes of this revolution?

The Somali regime linked the country to the imperialist states, thus finally destroying the backward national economy and placing the country at the bottom of the list of poor and backward states in the world. It also pushed it toward a comprehensive economic disaster, the French paper LE MATIN said.

What is more, the murderous policy of the regime, which has placed the country at the service of U.S. military interests, caused wide dissatisfaction among the Somali people. Thus the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somali [DFSS] emerged and led the -popular movement against the regime. When President Siad Barre and his assistants found themselves facing popular opposition they tried to put the blame on the Ethiopian leadership, accusing it of intrigue and aggression. Ethiopia, however, has denied these claims categorically and confirmed that it has nothing to do with the raging battle in Somalia and that it has no intention of interfering in it in the future. These claims were also rejected by the DFSS.

It seems that Mogadishu has resorted to this lie to justify U.S. interference and military participation in the attempt to uproot the popular revolution in Somalia, especially when reports from Washington confirm that officials there do not conceal their anxiety over the difficulties experienced by Siad Barre's regime and call for the internationalization of the conflict in the Horn of Africa, even if this leads to direct military intervention. This is especially true since the Somali leadership has asked Washington to provide urgent military, economic, political and diplomatic assistance, and Washington's response is a confirmation of its obligations and promises to supply Somalia with arms.

As for Cairo, it knows what is expected from the propaganda campaign on the false Ethiopian intervention in Somalia which was recently exposed by the Cairo AL-AHALI. It wrote that the sole objective which Mogadishu is striving to achieve through these fabrications is to win the sympathy of the U.S. administration and to acquire U.S. weapons in order to uproot the popular revolution in Somalia.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH AFRICAN LEADERS

Liberian Head of State

LD061658 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a cable to the head of state and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council of Liberia Samuel K. Doe conveying to him, the government and the Liberian people congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Liberia's national day, the 135th anniversary of independence.

In the reply cable Samuel K. Doe expressed gratitude for congratulations and on his part wished Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet people peace, successes, well-being and progress.

Cape Verde President

LD061702 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party of the Independence of Cape Verde Islands, president of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, conveying congratulations on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

In a reply telegram Aristides Pereira expressed heartfelt gratitude for the contratulations and conveyed the best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS IN ANGOLA

LD091230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1128 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, 9 Aug (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by Yuriy Khristoradnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Gorkiyskiy Obkom, today arrived in the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

We have arrived in the People's Republic of Angola at a memorable time for our peoples, Yuriy Khristoradnov stated on arrival. On 17 September this year it will be 60 years since the birth of Agostinho Neto, eminent son of Africa, ardent fighter for Angola, patriot and internationalist.

Firm ties of friendship and fraternal cooperation have been established between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party and the Soviet and Angolan peoples, the head of the CPSU delegation stressed. Both sides are united by common ideology. They come out jointly against the intrigues of imperialists and neocolonialists, for the curbing of the arms race, for peace and the security of peoples, for a just solution of the Namibian problem, and for the final liquidation of the shameful system of racism and apartheid in South Africa.

Soviet Communists and all Soviet people follow with great sympathy the efforts of the Angolan working people aimed at reconstruction of the national economy and construction of the foundations of a socialist society under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard -- the MPLA-Labor Party led by the true successor of Agostinho Neto, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Yuriy Khristoradnov noted. We are in solidarity, he said, with the struggle of the Angolan people against the brigand-like actions of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

The head of the CPSU delegation expressed the conviction that the forthcoming meetings and talks with the working people of Angola and the party and state figures of the People's Republic of Angola will assist the further development of friendly relations between the two parties and peoples.

REAGAN ORDERS CIA OPERATIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD091346 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

President Reagan has personally ordered the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA to form a large group of agents to stage acts of sabotage against major economic installations in Nicaragua, the newspaper Baltimore SUN reported on Sunday, quoting a member of the American Government. The newspaper stresses that CIA instructors have already begun training the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries members of this gang.

The President's order for the training of a special group of bandits for staging acts of sabotage in Nicaraguan territory is one more fact indicating that the Washington administration has stepped up its machinations against this sovereign Central American state. The purpose behind these criminal actions is clear -- to bring down the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua.

The United States' anti-Nicaraguan actions are assuming an increasingly large scale lately. They include discriminatory measures in the fields of trade and finance in order to hamper the economic reconstruction of the revolutionary republic, financing of the training of counter-revolutionary gangs, provocative manoeuvres by warships near Nicaraguan shores and slanderous propaganda against the Sandinist government.

The emphasis is put on the use of reactionary regimes neighboring on Nicaragua and obedient to Washington, in the first place, Honduras, and American hirelings from among remnants of Somoza's supporters. It is clear that in this case, too, the White House intends to use, as it always does, CIA agents for overthrowing progressive regimes that do not suit Washington.

The Central Intelligence Agency of the USA has had a lot of experience in Latin America. Way back in 1954, using its hirelings, it overthrew the democratic government of President Arbens in Guatemala. Also well-known are facts concerning the participation of the American intelligence service in the preparatory of the military-fascist coup in Chile in 1973.

But the world also remembers other examples from the CIA's black record. One of them is the miserable fiasco of an invasion of Playa Giron by mercenaries in 1961, organized by the White House's order, and numerous failures of American spies and saboteurs who were smuggled into Cuba. At present the United States is again training hired assassins, raiders and saboteurs, this time for engineering a counter-revolutionary coup in Nicaragua. They in Washington do not seem to have learned anything.

CASEY DENIAL OF CIA INTERFERENCE IN EL SALVADOR

PM100857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from F. Konopikhan "The World Today" feature: "Interference Cannot Be Concealed"]

[Text] CIA boss Casey is annoyed. With whom? With his own people! He was greatly annoyed by the claims of former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador White that the CIA interfered in the holding of elections in the country.

The angry Casey published a denial in the New York TIMES. There was no interference, he said. The CIA simply gave the Salvadoran dictators invisible ink so that voters could be invisibly marked with ultraviolet units so they could then be identified. Why? So they couldn't vote twice, say. Ah yes, there's another trifle. On the eve of the elections the CIA gave the junta intelligence information about the insurgents. But that, Washington believes, is really a trifle.

So, Casey says, there was no interference whatsoever, although it is well known that a little earlier Casey had admitted to a WALL STREET JOURNAL correspondent that his department did indeed "help hold the elections" in El Salvador. Mr Casey clearly believes that the formula "help hold the elections" is innocent. Yet the whole world knows that it was by means of these elections that the United States wanted to legitimize the antipeople military dictatorship in El Salvador. It was no accident that the "help" came not through diplomatic channels but via the espionage department. Another well-known fact can be added: The intelligence operations in El Salvador were mounted within the context of a broader program of secret operations in Central America approved last Novemeber by President R. Reagan.

So the head of the CIA is getting annoyed to no avail. It is real facts, not fine phrases that decide the matter.

YAZKULIYEV LEAVES FOR COLOMBIA INAUGURATION

PM101029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Trip to Colombia"]

[Text] A USSR delegation headed by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Bogota 4 August. It will take part in the inauguration ceremony of President Belisario Betancur of Colombia.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, executives of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Foreign Ministry, and Hernando Piedrahita, Colombian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

PROTOCOL EXTENDING CUBAN TRADE PACT RATIFIED

PM100917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ratification of Protocol"]

[Text] A 29 July USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree has ratified the protocol on the extension of the term of the 17 February 1965 trade agreement between the USSR and Cuba, signed in Moscow 3 April 1981.

URUGUAYAN ENVOY TO MOSCOW PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM061201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Juan Pedro (Amestoy), Uruguayan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 2 August.

CHERNENKO, RASHIDOV JOURNAL ARTICLES PUBLISHED

LD091336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The eighth issue of the social-political journal SOVETSKIY SOYUZ has been published. It is dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The issue opens with an article by Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, called "The Unbreakable Union of the Soviet Peoples." An article by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, tells of the fate of the republic in the family of peoples of the USSR.

TRADE UNION DISSIDENT INTERVIEWED IN VIENNA

PM090835 London The DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 20

[Michael Farr dispatch: "Soviet Union Dissident Thrown Out"]

[Text] Vienna -- Albina Yakoreva, a leading Soviet dissident and founder-member of the free trade union "SMOT," arrived in Vienna yesterday after being expelled from Russia. Mrs Yakoreva, 25, sat in a dilapidated Vienna apartment much frequented by Russian exiles and told me how she had been forced to leave her country.

"Life in the Soviet Union is very difficult. One earns too much to die and too little to live," she said. As a mathematician and computer programmer, she received 150 roubles a month, about 100 pounds, for herself and her two small children. Her husband Valeriy Kalyagin, a painter, who was not a member of SMOT, the Free International Professional Association of Workers, formed in 1978, is at present in a labour camp but hopes to join his wife in the West. Mrs Yakoreva said she only yielded to the authorities' pressure to leave because of her children. As we spoke her four-year-old daughter was sleeping soundly in a hostel down the road after the flight from Leningrad. Her 18-month-old son was being watched by a middle-aged Russian woman who had left her country to go to America.

Mrs Yakoreva said she had been active in the "democratic movement" since 1977, was a founder-member of SMOT and spent 19 days in prison in 1979 for "resisting public authority." Unlike her fellow trade unionists, some of whom were committed to psychiatric hospitals and labour camps, she was spared harsher punishment because she was a mother and known in the West. She thanked all those who had written and given support.

After a passive spell SMOT had gained a new impulse since last summer. Mrs Yakoreva spoke of 300 active members and 1,500 people who were interested. This year 21 groups had been built up mainly in the Ukraine, around the Volga and on the Baltic coast. The provincial emphasis was the result of repression in Moscow and Leningrad.

Membership had increased because of the worsening economic situation in the Soviet Union and there had also been some encouragement from the growth of the now-suspended Solidarity movement in Poland. She said that Russian-language broadcasts of the BBC and Radio Free Europe had also played a role.

The provincial members were under instructions not to contact the main group to avoid arrests, she said adding that 10 leading members of SMOT were currently in custody. "The only way of existing is to work independently because of the increasing repression."

Mrs Yakoreva, who wanted to stay in Europe to further the interests of SMOT, said she would not be missed in Russia as whenever a leader was imprisoned or exiled another stepped in. 'New waves take over," she said.

TIKHONOV ARTICLE VIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD071454 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] The Moscow-based monthly KOMMUNIST published by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, carries an article by Politburo member of the Central Committee, the Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov. The article deals with the economic development of the Soviet republics in the past six decades since they voluntarily formed the multinational state of the USSR.

Before the socialist revolution in Russia in 1917, the outlying non-Russian provinces of this country were semicolonial appendages of the central areas. They were backward economically as well as culturally and the standard of living was low. Prime Minister Tikhonov writes that the establishment of Soviet non-Russian republics following the revolution and their joining one another in December of 1922 in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was dictated by the need to affirm equality for the formerly oppressed nationalities and to raise their living standards. For this purpose it was necessary for all the Soviet republics to exert efforts and to follow a single economic policy on a socialist basis on the scale of the whole of the Soviet Union.

At the first stage the non-Russian republics were drawing on the extensive economic aid from the more advanced areas of the USSR. For example in the Republic of Turkmenia more than 90 per cent of the budget spending was covered from the budget of the whole of the Soviet Union. The situation was similar in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and other southeastern Soviet republics. The republics built large industrial facilities, trained their own personnel -- that is, factory workers, engineers and specialists -- in all branches of the economy. This stage of the former backward areas enabled these nationalities to build socialism bypassing the capitalist stage of social development. Just as in the other Soviet republics, these areas ended unemployment as far back as a half a century ago. Total illiteracy was eliminated along with epidemics and the poverty of millions of people.

In the six decades since the formation of the USSR, industrial output in Belorussia and Kirgizia has risen by more than 700 times, in Kazakhstan and Moldavia by more than 900 times, and in Armenia by 1,000 times. The word "outlying" is now applied to these areas only in the geographic sense, writes the Soviet prime minister. Socially and economically there is no such notion as applied to the Soviet Union. Thanks to the just policy of the Communist Party the nationalities problem has been solved in the Soviet Union finally and for good. This has become possible as a result of full equality -- political, social and economic -- of all the nationalities inhabiting this country.

Since work began to build an advanced socialist society a single economic complex has been established in the USSR. The economy of each Soviet republic is an important component of this complex. The republics pool efforts, material and financial resources to boost output in the whole of the country. With the territorial division of labor each republic develops its economy in its own interest as well as in the interests of the other sister republics. And it also receives all it needs for further advancement from the other republics.

Those were the highlights of an article appearing in the Moscow-based monthly KOMMUNIST by Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party, Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 8-9 AUG REPORTED

LD100100 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 and 9 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

8 August

In Belorussia winter rye has been sown on 1.5 million hectares. (0630 GMT)

Grain harvesting in Zaporzhskaya Oblast has been completed. (1000 GMT)

In Vlyanovskaya Oblast plowing of the winter crop acreage is in full swing and has been completed on 250,000 hectares. This is over 1/2 of the total winter area. The main variety to be sown will be Chulpan rye, as in previous years. (1100 GMT)

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast machine operators have begun gathering the spring wheat harvest, which is fairly good. In Kirovskaya Oblast rye from more than 140,000 hectares has been gathered and laid in. Mass gathering and threshing of the grain crops has begun in the mountainous Narynskaya Oblast in Kirgiziya. (1530 GMT)

Harvesting of grain crops has been completed in Moldavia. (1904 GMT)

9 August

In Saratovskaya Oblast 500,000 tons of grain have been obtained. (0400 GMT)

In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast harvesting of grain has begun on the second 1/2 of the area allotted to grain crops. For the first time mass sowing of winter crops is underway on an area of 400,000 hectares. This is 1/5 of the republic's grain area. In Ryazanskaya Oblast fodder procurement is in full swing. Some 400,000 tons of hay have been obtained to date -- more than all of last year. (0600 GMT)

Kirovograd farms have procured over 100,000 tons of strong and valuable wheat strains. Threshing is in progress. In Tomskaya Oblast mass harvesting of cereals has begun. (1000 GMT)

In Ryazanskaya Oblast to date 150,000 tons of grain have reached elevators, which is a little less than 1/5 of the plan. Moscow auto-transport enterprises have sent 50 vehicles to help with the oblast's harvest. (1100 GMT)

In Bashkiriya the harvest has been completed over 1 million hectares, which is 1/3 of grain area. (1800 GMT)

BRIEFS

KIRGIZ IRRIGATION -- A new canal is being constructed in the western Talas Valley sector of the Kirgiz SSR. The project has provided for the reclamation of 4,000 hectares of land. Agriculture in the Kirgiz SSR is based on irrigable land. Plans have been made for the construction of a number of canals in the course of the current 5-year development plan. This will raise the total of irrigated land in the Kirgiz SSR to 75,000 hectares. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Aug 82 GF]

UZBEK COTTON CULTIVATION -- Uzbek cottongrowers have begun (?cultivating cotton seeds). This important product has given a opportunity for [words indistinct]. Uzbek cottongrowers are preparing to harvest 6 million tons of cotton this year. They also expect to harvest 400,000 tons of high-quality cotton. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Aug 82 GF]

DEFENSE MINISTER'S ORDER MARKS BUILDERS DAY

LD072150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, has congratulated army and navy personnel and military builders on Builders' Day, which is being marked on Sunday. The minister's order of the day stresses that military builders and the personnel of the railway troops [as heard] are meeting their profession's day with fresh successes in combat and political training and by fulfilling the planned tasks of the second year of the current 5-year plan.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES BORDER GUARDS DETACHMENT

LD071530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Aug 82

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] In the Red Banner Trans-Caucasian Border District, the men of the border detachment commanded by officer Mikhaylov will long remember this summer day. They were visited by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. The guest of honor spoke at a meeting held to mark the beginning of the second training period. In his speech he highly praised the work of the border troops in guarding the state border. He set specific tasks for increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

Comrade Aliyev then presented an inscribed Kalashnikov automatic rifle to the best border guard noncommissioned officer, Lance Corporal Kozlov, secretary of the Komsomol committee at the border outpost named after Hero of the Soviet Union Petr Buzhvin, who twice took part in capturing border violators. The award was for good results in socialist competition devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. He also presented a pennant to the group which led off the Komsomol youth relay along that section of the state border, a relay devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Red Banner Trans-Caucasian Border District. Comrade Aliyev wished the sentries on the southern borders of the homeland further successes in reliably safeguarding the state borders.

BREZHNEV, OTHERS SIGN GENERAL'S OBITUARY

WA151600 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 6 July, page 3, published the obituary of Colonel General Ivan Arkhipovich Gubin. The obituary states that Colonel General Gubin died suddenly on 2 July 1982. He was a "distinguished political worker in the Soviet Armed Forces, an active participant of the Great Patriotic War, a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, a deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Sovict and member of the Military Council -- chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany."

He was born on 12 April 1922 to a peasant family in Gorkovskaya Oblast. During World War II he was active in party and political work in the army serving with the troops at Bryansk and the first and second Belorussian fronts. During the post-war years he was a member of the Military Council -- chief of the political Directorate of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, and since January 1981, a member of the Military Council -- chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

The obituary is signed: L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Kapitonov, G.F. Sizov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, P.A. Abrasimov, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, A.E. Voss, K.G. Vayno, P.P. Grishkyavichus N.S. Konovalov, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, M.M. Zaytsev, S.I. Postnikov, I.S. Mednikov, I.V. Sviridov, V.M. Gordiyenko, V.F. Korochkin, N.V. Goncharov.